THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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HIS VENAL VETO-BRA.

A WHINE FROM THE WHITE HOUSE.

Wherein Colonel Hayes, of the Army, Thinks a Democratic Rider is not as Constitutional as a Republican Elder—His Veto of the Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—The army appropriation bill was returned to the house to-day without the presidential signature, accompanied by a message stating at length his reasons for the veto. The president says if the bill contained no other provisions than those for the support of the army, it would receive his prompt approval, but it includes further legislation and involves questions of the gravest character. He recites to the statute now in force embodied in sections 2002 and 5528 of the revised statutes, and says that the adoption of the proposed amendment may be considered in two aspects; first, as it affects the United States government to use a military force to keep peace at the elections; second, as it affects the right of the government by civil authority, to protect the elections from violence and fraud. He then quotes and calls attention to sections 2003, 5529, 5530, 5531 and 5532 of the revised statutes, and section 15 of the army appropriation bill, passed June 15th, 1878, together with the remarks upon the purpose and effect of the latter, as stated in speeches of the senators and representatives who supported it. From these laws, he says, it appears there can be no military interference with elections, and that consequently there is no necessity for the enactment of section 6 of this bill. He then calls attention to the existing laws for the prevention of discriminations on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and to punish fraud, violence and intimidation at federal elections, and says these laws it is the duty of the executive department of the government to enforce. The intent and effect of the sixth section of this bill is to prohibit all civil officers of the United States, under penalty, fine and imprisonment, from employing any adequate civil force for this purpose at a place where their enforcement is most necessary, namely: at places where congressional elections are held. If the proposed legislation should become law, there will be no power vested in the army officers of the government to protect from violence officers of the United States engaged in the discharge of their duties. Their rights and duties under the law will remain, but the national government will be powerless to enforce its own statutes. The states may employ both military and civil power to keep the peace and to enforce the laws at state elections. It is now proposed to deny to the United States even necessary civil authority to protect national elections. No sufficient reason has been given for this discrimination in favor of state and against national authority. With regard to the manner in which it is sought to repeal the law authorizing the use of troops at the polls, he says the object aimed at is altogether foreign to the purpose of an army appropriation bill. The practice of making to appropriation bills measures not pertinent to such bills did not prevail to more than forty years after the adoption of the constitution. It has become a common practice; all parties when in power have adopted it; many abuses and great waste of public money have in this way crept into appropriation bills; the public opinion of the country is against it; states which have recently adopted constitutions have generally provided a remedy for the evil by enacting that no law shall contain more than one subject, which shall be plainly expressed in its title. The constitutions of more than half of the states contain substantially this provision. The public welfare will be promoted in many ways by a return to the early practice of the government and to the true principle of legislation, which requires that every measure shall stand or fall according to its own merits. He says this congress has ample opportunity and time to pass the appropriation bills, and also to enact any political measures which may be determined upon in seperate bills by the usual and orderly methods of proceeding. If a majority of both houses have deemed it wise to adhere to the principles maintained in the last congress by a majority of the house of representatives, namely: That the house of representatives has the sole right to originate bills for raising revenue and, therefore, has the right to withhold appropriations upon which the existence of the government may depend unless the senate and president shall give their assent to legislation which the house may see fit to attach to appropriation bills. To establish this principle is to make a radical, dangerous and unconstitutional change in the character of our institutions. That a majority of the senate now concurs in the claim of the house, only adds to the gravity of the situation, but does not alter the question at issue. The new doctrine, if maintained, will result in the consolidation of the two houses and despotic power in the house of representatives. A bare majority will no longer be what the framers of the constitution intended—an equal and independent branch of the government. The principle of this bill places not merely the senate and executive, but the judiciary also, under the coercive dictation of the house. The house alone will be judge of what constitutes the grievance, and also of the means and measures of redress. An act of congress to protect each branch of the government from violence, intimidation or corruption in the discharge of their duties, is now to be the grievance complained of; but the house may on the same principle determine that a treaty made by the president, with the advice and consent of the senate, nomination or appointment to office, or a decision or opinion of the supreme court, is the grievance, and that the measure of redress is to withhold the appropriations required for the support of the offending branch of the government. Believing that this bill is a dangerous infraction of the spirit and meaning of the constitution, I am compelled to return it to the house, in which it originated, without my approval.

Both houses of congress adjourned soon after assembling to-day, in respect to the memory of the late Representative Clark.

There is wide speculation as to what course the democratic majority in congress will pursue with reference to the veto message. Nothing authoritative, however, is learned on the subject, excepting as to the probability of an early caucus to determine future action.

The commissioner of internal revenue having received numerous letters from tobacco manufacturers, requesting him to issue six-cent cent stamps before the close of business on the 30th instant, has replied that he has no authority to do so, and that sixteen cent stamps must be issued until the day fixed by law. The commissioner adds, however, that if the manufacturers choose, they may open their places of business and begin the same immediately after midnight to-morrow. It is anticipated by the treasury officials that the reduction of the tobacco tax, which has caused a falling off in the revenue of $75,000 as compared with the like period of last year, will increase the receipts of the first of May far beyond those of any day since the origin of the system. The cause of this arises from the fact that all manufacturers have, since the passage of the bill reducing taxes, allowed their stock to run out in order to reap the benefit which the reduced rates offer.

The house committee on epidemic diseases to-day authorized the chairman to report the bill introduced by him on the 14th instant to establish the efficiency of the national board of health relative to the prevention or spread within the United States of contagious diseases. The thirteenth section of the bill heretofore alluded to, which provides that nothing in the act shall be construed to supersede the quarantine law of any state, was stricken out.

The house committee on elections to-day authorized an adverse report to be made to the house on the claim of R. S. Thain, of South Carolina, for pay as a member of the 42d congress. He, Thain, was not seated as a representative, but bases his claim on the ground that he was legally entitled to the seat. The committee also, after debating, agreed to report favorably the bill introduced in the house by Chairman Springer, prescribing the mode of procedure in contested election cases.

The senate sub-committee on the legislative bill completed their consideration of it this afternoon and will report it to the full committee to-morrow.

At a cabinet meeting to-day, the quarantine established at New Orleans by Governor Nichols was discussed at considerable length. Complaint is made by shippers of grain from the upper Mississippi valley that the regulations adopted virtually amount to an embargo upon the shipment of grain to France and Spain. In view of the fact that congress has the subject before it in the form of a national health bill, it was not deemed advisable by the executive branch of the government to take any present action in the matter.

Secretary Sherman made a statement as to the action of banks and capitalists in securing the refunding of certificates intended to be distributed among the people. It was the general opinion that there could be no method adopted that would secure the object sought to be attained by the secretary, as there were so many methods by which the certificates could be obtained by the moneyed class without any infraction of law.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

A ROW AMONG THE ROUSTABOUTS.

A St. Louis Judge Pays his Respects to the Lottery Venders—The Way in which the Custom-House Officials of New York Grow Rich—Other Events.

NEW YORK, April 29.—For some time past General Curtis, special agent for the treasury, and assistants have been engaged in examining into the methods by which a number of officers connected with the United States appraiser's department have become wealthy while in the government employ. The investigation was brought about by reports that some assistant appraisers and examiners had made money by doing unlawful favors for importers, by which they were enabled to save duty on goods. Employes in the appraiser's department were worried by the announcement that special events had succeeded in tracing several bribes to a well-known examiner. His duties were to appraise silks and other high duty fabrics. The accused examiner has been in the service several years, and is reported wealthy. The story is that Curtis got information from private sources which quickened his suspicions. His informer told him that the examiner had been in the habit of receiving sums of money from a firm of German importers, on Broadway, with the understanding that he should pass invoices as correct. The invoices presented were filled out at less than the true values. General Curtis came into possession of several checks paid by the firm to the examiner, from one hundred to several hundred dollars. The examiner was summoned before the treasury agent. He denied that checks had been given to bribe him. He said that the money represented loans which he intended to pay back to the merchants. Notwithstanding the denial the treasury agent obtained what he regarded as positive proof, and on Friday forwarded a report to Washington with a recommendation for removal. Appraiser Dutcher has suspended him. General Curtis could not be found at the office. His assistant verified the report, but declined to go into particulars until the secretary of the treasury had taken action.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., April 29.—George and Robert Scott, who live four miles from town, came in and visited a house of ill-fame. Being ordered out on account of disorderly conduct, they stoned the house and flourished pistols. Policemen Wiggins and Davis came to the scene of trouble. Robert Scott ran away, but George Scott was caught and placed in the city jail. In the search for Robert Scott, the officers visited another house of ill-fame. While there a man, who is said to be Robert Scott, knocked at the door and asked for Officer Wiggins. Wiggins, in company with a man named Lecroix, went out, but when a few steps from the house Wiggins was shot through the lungs, causing instant death. The murderer fled. Four officers started at once for Robert Scott's house, reaching there an hour before he came. After a very fierce struggle, in which no one was hurt, Scott was handcuffed, brought to the city and lodged in jail. There is much indignation. The jail is extra guarded. Wiggins was a very popular officer, and leaves a wife and four children who were dependent on him for a support, and are now destitute. Wiggins's remains have been taken to Dalton, his former home, for burial.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—W. F. Cassebarm, first assistant city treasurer, committed suicide yesterday afternoon, by shooting himself through the head. He left a note addressed to the coroner, stating that he had been led into stock speculation by Alex. Austin, late city tax collector, who also suicided, and was a defaulter to a large amount. He had lost $35,000 in speculation; had used $20,000 of the city's money to cover margins, and being unable to make it good saw no resort but to follow Austin's example. He had always borne a good name and could not bear the disgrace of public exposure and prosecution. Experts have been recently examining the city treasurer's accounts, but have not yet reported. The deceased was a native of Germany and was fifty years of age.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 29.—Mrs. Pearce, wife of the postmaster at Bristol, who was mysteriously shot in bed last week, made two attempts at suicide yesterday morning. The husband will recover.

MEMPHIS, April 29.—Mrs. M. Raymer, residing at 150 Third street, committed suicide on Monday evening, by taking an overdose of morphine. Cause, domestic trouble.

NEW ORLEANS, April 29.—In a row among the roustabouts on the steamer Holliday to-day George Jones and James Glynn, colored, were killed and another, name unknown, jumped overboard and was drowned.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—Judge Cody, of the criminal court, to-day fined about fifty lottery venders from $500 to $800 each for selling the tickets of the Missouri State lottery, and committed them to jail pending payment of the fine. The aggregate of the fines is about $3,500.

MEMPHIS, April 29.—The mutilated, decomposed remains of a negro were found a few days since in a swamp ten miles north of this place. The body is supposed to be that of Bill Gilmer, the negro who shot Attorney L. J. Wood six weeks ago. When discovered two bullets were found in his breast.

MEMPHIS, April 29.—A telegram from Starkville, Miss., says: On the morning of the 24th a large barn belonging to Jordan Moore, who resides five miles south of this city, was burned to the ground. Suspicion pointed to a negro named Johnson Spencer, who was in the employ of Moore, and who was arrested for the crime, but on an examination was acquitted. Last night Moore's other mammoth barn, containing wagons, provender, agricultural implements, etc., was discovered in flames. This time the incendiary was caught, who proved to be a negro named Nelvin Porter. He confessed, and also implicated Johnson Spencer and others. To-day about two hundred men who heard the confession, hung him to a tree.

NEW YORK, April 29.—In the general session, the grand jury made a presentment in court this afternoon, declaring that most of the crimes that came under their supervision were caused by intoxicating liquors, and calling on the police and excise authorities to enforce the Sunday liquor law, and recommended that future legislation shall cause licensed houses to close from 11 p. m. to 5 a. m. Attention was called to the fact that the Herald and Express were violating the lottery laws in publishing lottery advertisements, and the grand jury recommend the matter to their successors, and also the question of safety on the elevated railroads.

MADRID, April 29.—A large hill in Veas, in the province of Jaen, caved in, demolishing five houses. Thirty persons were killed and fourteen injured.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BUFFALO, April 30.—O. B. Howe & Son, leading grain and commission merchants of this city, have made an assignment.

GALVESTON, April 30.—A News special from Griffin, Texas, says parties from the neighborhood of the Pecos river report that the Kiowas are killing the herders and driving off stock. Mr. Belcher and one of his men were killed Saturday, and another on the 23d. Fears of a general massacre are entertained. The Indians number sixty.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—The Gazette's Ironton, Ohio, special says Mrs. Gates, who is supposed to have died in child birth, was buried at Proctorville, 20 miles above Ironton, on Saturday. Two of her brothers who expected foul play asked for an investigation by the coroner and the arrest of Dr. Gates, her husband. The latter resisted, driving back the constable with a revolver. Gates then took to the river, and compelled the ferryman with his pistol to carry him across, and drove back a pursuing party who attempted to cross after him in a skiff. Gates escaped to Kentucky.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—The application of E. H. Brown, manager of the Western Union telegraph office, for a writ of habeas corpus to release him from the custody of the city marshal for refusing to produce certain telegrams before the grand jury, was denied to-day by the court of appeals; that tribunal deciding that the similarity between letters and telegrams is not sufficient to give to telegrams the same immunity from subpœna duces tecum as the hands of the company as is given to letters in the mail. An application will be made to the supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 29.—At Frankfort, Kentucky, to-day, Judge McManama ordered the trial of Thomas Buford, charged with the killing of Judge Elliott, continued until the third Monday of May next. The cause of the postponement was the inability of several witnesses to attend. There was no excitement whatever, although the court room was densely packed. The prisoner appeared calm and downcast. Hon. T. J. Hargis, elected to succeed Judge Elliott, to-day resigned his position as judge of the eighth Kentucky criminal court.

PITTSBURG, April 29.—Information has been lodged, charging the officers of the Standard oil company with a conspiracy to defraud the oil producers, by organizing a monopoly in the trade.

FRANKFORT, April 29.—Jordan Green shot his brother-in-law, Wm. Collier, yesterday. The origin of the quarrel is unknown. Green is jailed.

THE NASHVILLE COURSE.

The First Day of the Spring Meeting.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NASHVILLE, April 30.—The first day's racing of the spring meeting of the Nashville blood horse association was inaugurated with clear and pleasant weather, and an exceedingly large attendance for an opening day. The track was in the best condition.

In the first race of the inaugural rush for the purse of $300, fifty dollars to second horse, one mile and one-eighth dash, eleven started as follows: Edna B, Marchioness, Silver Maid, Charley Bush, Chemise G., Essillah, Mary R., Joe Rhodes, Tennessean, Victim and Pat Malloy, colt. The race was won easily by Essillah, Marchioness, second and Joe Rhodes third. Time, 1.58½.

The second race for the Young America stakes, No. 1, for two year old colts, eleven entries; four started: Bancroft, John Happy, Jim Scott, and Biloxi. After many false starts and much delay Bancroft got off in the lead, John Happy second; Biloxi and Scott were left at the post. Bancroft won easily, Biloxi second, John Happy third. Time 1.52½.

The third race was for the Maxwell house stakes for maidens, three-year-olds, that have not won prior to January 1st—one and one-quarter miles. There were sixteen entries—Durham's Leamington, Mundane colt, Buckden Lass, Buckeye, and Borak started. Buckden Lass won, Buckeye second, and Borak third—time, 2.14¼. The Leamington colt was the favorite at nearly even betting over the field just before the start.

Waiting for Transportation.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—The colored people's national immigration board has received information that several thousand negroes are now at different places along the banks of the Mississippi river below Memphis ready to start north so soon as transportation can be procured, or, in other words, are preparing to leave their homes for St. Louis and beyond. One party of nearly one hundred are now at Lakeport, Chicot county, Arkansas, almost destitute, and it is said steamers refuse to transport and that the whites in the vicinity refuse to sell them provisions. About two hundred of these refugees have been sent west since Saturday last. It is understood that Jay Gould has offered free transportation for them west of Kansas City, and they will probably go to Lawrence, Kansas.

Sale of Four Per Cents.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Forty-eight thousand dollars worth of four per cent. certificates were sold at the sub-treasury yesterday. This is as many times greater amount than has been sold in any one day heretofore, and the reason for the increased demand is the speculative margin which this purchase affords to capitalists. The greater portion has been taken by banks, and the line of applicants was largely made up of boys. To-day these certificates will only be sold from ten to two o'clock.

Base Ball.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—Nationals, 4; Capital City of Albany, 5.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., April 30.—Championship—Springfields, 8; Worcester, 5.

102 Years Old.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 29.—Sae Osterman, a native of Germany, who served with Napoleon Bonaparte in his Russian campaign, who came here in 1850, died to-day; aged 102.

Death of Eli Shorter.

EUFAULA, ALA., April 29.—Hon. Eli Shorter, a prominent member of the 34th and 35th congress, and an eminent lawyer and politician, died this morning of Bright's disease; aged 56.

A Royal Fellow.

ROCHESTER, April 26.—Professor Lewis Swift has been elected Fellow of the Royal astronomical society of England as a token of appreciation of his discoveries.

SPIRIT OF THE STATE PRESS.

BAINBRIDGE DEMOCRAT: Let us have a dog tax, a pistol tax and a whisky tax. If such a measure can be successfully carried out, crime, appetite and dogs will furnish all the finances of government and leave a surplus in the treasury besides.

BAINBRIDGE DEMOCRAT: The member of the Georgia legislature who will be instrumental in getting the present penitentiary lease system abolished will do his state and humanity a great service.

ALBANY ADVERTISER: Now that the "pernicious habit of carrying concealed weapons" has had its run, would it not be well enough for the Georgia editors to have another picnic on the sheep-killing dogs?

ALBANY ADVERTISER: Mr. Anderson W. Reese, of the Macon Telegraph, lives in a glass house at Washington, and should curb his fondness for throwing stones. But if he has seen last Wednesday's ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, this suggestion will be entirely unnecessary.

AUGUSTA EVENING NEWS: If W. O. Tuggle has served the state by collecting $72,000, how much greater service has he done by erasing a debt of $1,000,000 against Georgia, and this, too, without pay? Verily, Tuggle is made a hero who has done more to save the state than any of the boys.

BAINBRIDGE DEMOCRAT: If the northern abolitionists and fanatics had ever dreamed that the south would regain her former position in the union, the war between the states would never have been. The south would have been allowed to depart in peace with the radical blessing thrown in.

AUGUSTA CHRONICLE: The Washington correspondent of the Savannah News is greatly mistaken in supposing that Senator Hill is angry with the secretary of the senate for giving a place to Mr. J. I. Sneed. It is known in Georgia that Mr. Hill wrote Mr. Sneed to come on to Washington. The latter is a firm friend of the former, and it was doubtless through the senator's influence that the position was obtained.

CUTHBERT APPEAL: THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION continues to harp upon the subject of a dog tax, apparently without ever considering the fact that a "dog" is about all the live stock a large class of suffrage slingers possess in Georgia, and all the members of every legislature since the revolution expected or desired to return. They will never cut off their political head in that style. But few voters own sheep.

ROME COURIER: Dr. Miller may lecture on "Jenkins's Ear" in Augusta, but he will never—can never—repeat the lecture he delivered in Rome. There is no audience outside of the seventh district to which it would sound like it did to the people here—no audience where a wink, a nod, and peculiar intonation of the word "organized," for instance, has so much meaning. It is impossible for Augusta to have a repetition of the lecture. The surprise at its shrewdness, originality, and their unexpectedness, made a great part of the affair. This surprise will never, can never affect his hearers again, for they will be prepared for and expect what they get.

FORT GAINES MIRROR: The fact of a congressman from Georgia voting against the abolishment of the southern claims commission should never be forgotten by his constituents. The bill creating this commission was passed in the interest of a few scalawags who remained south during the war and were too cowardly to take up arms on either side, but after its close tried to justify their actions by proving by each other their loyalty to the union, when really they had about as much love or loyalty for the union as they exhibited for the confederacy. If the radical party is the union or government then there might be some justice in paying them, otherwise there can be none. We consider Georgia as an integral part of the union, and protest against being made a party to the payment of any such fraudulent claims.

—Don't fail to spend a delightful day at New Holland, on Friday, with the Library picnic. Fare, round trip, only 50 cents.

CALLED IN COURT.

THE CASE OF THE STATE VS. ED. COX.

The Case of Ed. Cox Called for Trial and the Preliminaries Entered Upon—The Work of Hunting up a Jury in Progress—Great Interest in the Result.

HIS HONOR, JUDGE GEORGE HILLYER, PRESIDING.

The indications of Monday's proceedings in the superior court, as published yesterday, led the public generally to expect the beginning in earnest yesterday morning of the trial of Edward Cox for the killing of Colonel R. A. Alston, on the 11th of March—a homicide that has reached national notoriety and attracts national interest. The details of the sudden and terrible rencontre were published at the time with the utmost particularity, and its graphic and tragic details filled the press of the country for weeks after. The killing was the topic of a thousand more or less excited or dispassionate editorial comments and was made a fulcrum for the exercise of a public demand for reform in the customs and opinions of men upon the questions of the sanctity of human life and the public peace. In this community and state no homicide for a half century past has excited so much public feeling and interest, and the incidents and ultimate results of the affair have not for a day ceased to be absorbing themes of discussion in all circles. The day of trial has been looked forward to with uncommon anxiety and every movement in connection therewith has been premium news in the market for press and people.

THRONGING THE COURT.

At an early hour yesterday morning the streets leading to the court-house were unusually full of people en route to the scene of the expected trial. The sheriff and his bailiffs, acting under the minutest and most careful direction of the court, had been diligent in summoning to appear the most intelligent and qualified panels of jurors possible and a very large array of these were on hand to swell the crowd of spectators. The court-room in the city hall is not so commodious and well-adapted for the accommodation of a large crowd as it might be, yet it holds a very large number of people when they wedge in on the sardine plan.

By 8:30 a. m. almost every available space of standing room even was occupied by the throng. The desks of the legal fraternity were still in place and took up half the room inside the railing. In the afternoon they were removed and a large additional space was thus secured for the audience. The crowd was made up of all classes of our citizens, including state officials, bankers, merchants, brokers, railroad men, etc., with a very large following of those in less conspicuous walks of life. During the day the audience reached at least five hundred persons at a time and during no portion of the proceedings were there fewer than four hundred interested and attentive persons in view from the judge's bench. Almost the entire legal fraternity of the city was present and sustained close attention to all that transpired from the opening to the adjournment of the court.

DISCUSSING THE CASE.

All about the court-house and in the city court-room and corridors were gathered knots of persons who were busily going over again for the one hundreth time the minutiæ of the homicide, or conjecturing the points of defense, or the probabilities of the trial. There were numbers of strangers in the city who were drawn to the court-house by their curiosity to see the prisoner and to hear some part of the proceeding in this sure-to-be famous trial. They were absorbed listeners to all the recitals made about the case and hung upon each pictured detail of the bloody deed with that fascination which is inseperable from the horrible in human affairs. At the time for court to convene, however, all those groups crowded into the court room and added to the density of the audience already present and painfully expectant. At the back part of the room the benches usually occupied by colored people were upon this occasion filled with eager listeners of that hue. They appeared deeply interested throughout the day.

SOUNDING THE CASE.

Promptly at the accustomed hour, Judge George Hillyer ascended the bench and went about the business of the hour. He said the case of the State vs. Edward Cox was first in order and asked if the prisoner was in court.

The prisoner had not arrived from the jail just at the moment, and another bailiff was dispatched to summon his attendance.

Judge Hillyer then proceeded to enter the names of counsel appearing upon either side in the trial. It was found that the state was ably represented by the following named gentlemen: Solicitor-General Benjamin H. Hill, jr., of the Atlanta circuit; Messrs. Hopkins & Glenn, Hulsey & McAfee, Solicitor-General Howard Van Epps, of the city court; Judge H. D. D. Twiggs, of Augusta, and Mr. Patrick Calhoun, late partner of Colonel Alston, the deceased. In this strong combination of legal ability the prosecution has every guarantee for success that it could hope for. Judge Hopkins assumes, by reason of his years of experience and learning, the position of leading counsel. The examination of the witnesses will probably devolve, however, upon Solicitor-General Hill, who is a skillful and alert examiner.

The defendant's counsel were announced as follows: Gartrell & Wright, Candler & Thomson, D. F. & W. R. Hammond, D. P. Hill & Son, L. J. Glenn & Son, R. S. Jefferies, Colonel Joel A. Billups, and W. R. Hodgson. General Gartrell leads in the case.

THE APPEARANCE OF COX.

At this juncture there was a slight commotion near the door to which at once all eyes were directed. The defendant, Cox, was seen making his way with difficulty through the crowd, followed by a couple of bailiffs. He came forward to the rail of the clerk's desk and after shaking hands with several friends and some of his counsel, quietly took a seat.

His appearance is very much altered from what it was at the time of the homicide. Then his face was well sun-burned and his hair black, wavy hair was long and Texan like. He was fleshy and therefore appeared even of less stature than he is. He usually wore a very genial, pleasant smile upon his face, and his carriage was self-reliant and active. As he entered the court room yesterday his ordinary acquaintances would hardly have recognized him. His illness and confinement in jail have bleached his complexion: his hair was close trimmed, his face wore an expression of pain and his forehead now and then had anxious contractions about the brow. He has lost considerable flesh and looks taller, and his bearing is that of a man hampered by the consciousness that he is surrounded by dire and unenviable circumstances. Once in a while some beguiling remark from one of his counsel would cause a smile or silent laugh to come to him, but almost immediately his face would resume an even deeper gravity, as though he inwardly reproached himself for the apparent levity. His seemed pleased when he noted that his wife and sister had entered the court-room and taken seats near to him.

He was the target for the curious eyes of the great assembly, and every item that went to make up his appearance was carefully noted by these inquiring glances. He seldom faced the crowd and the consciousness that he was thus the cynosure of the occasion seemed to annoy him quite as much as anything else during the day. He gave close attention to his counsel.

Solicitor-General Hill then called the names of the witnesses for the state, after which he announced ready for the prosecution.

Colonel Candler called the names of twenty-seven witnesses summoned on behalf of the defendant. The greater part of these answered as present. Among those called for the defense were Senator Gordon, Governor Colquitt, Colonel B. G. Lockett, Captain J. W. Nelms, Colonel C. B. Howard, Comptroller-General Goldsmith and Colonel J. W. Murphy.

A MOTION TO CONTINUE.

General Gartrell arose and said that the counsel for defendant would, as soon as it could be prepared, submit a motion for a continuance of the case for the term, on several grounds. Among these were the absences of General Gordon, Mr. Leopold Myers and several other witnesses. There were other grounds that would more fully appear in the motion.

Judge Hillyer granted a recess of half an hour to permit counsel to prepare the motion in writing as suggested. At the expiration of the half hour, and after the audience had buzzed itself tired over the question of a possible continuance of the cause, counsel returned into court.

General Gartrell then moved to continue the cause for the term and read the grounds upon which the defense relied, as contained in

THE AFFIDAVIT OF COX.

First, because of the absence of John B. Gordon, a material witness for the defendant, who has been subpœnaed as a witness in his behalf at this term of the court, and who is not absent by his procurement or consent, directly or indirectly; and that he expects to be able to procure the benefit of his testimony at the next term of the court. That he expects to be able to prove that the witness, deceased and prisoner were interested in the workings and profits of the labor of certain convicts leased from the state by him, and that at the time of the homicide, the deceased, assuming to act as the agent of witness, was demanding from the defendant for the hire of said convicts a greater amount than he was authorized by the said John B. Gordon; and this was the difficulty and matter of settlement referred to by prisoner in his conversations with deceased, instead of a personal rencontre.

Second, that Leopold Myers, who, the prisoner is informed, resides in Augusta, in this state, is also a material witness for the defendant, and that he has by his counsel made diligent efforts in order to secure his attendance at this term of the court, and a subpœna has been sued out and that he expects to be able to secure the benefit of his evidence at the next term of this court. That he expects to be able to prove by the said Myers that he reached the room where the difficulty occurred within a few minutes after the occurrence, that he picked up a pistol ball out of a deposit of blood and teeth on the floor, which ball is in the possession of another witness, but cannot be identified only by the said Myers, and in connection with the exhibition of another ball will show that the prisoner received two wounds from two distinct pistol shots in the hands of deceased; and that said witness is not absent by his consent or procurement.

Third, because this defendant is advised and believes that he cannot obtain a fair and impartial trial at this term of the court, because of the great excitement and prejudice against him in the public mind of the people of this county, and that he is advised and believes that in consequence thereof that it would be unsafe for him now to be tried; and that this prejudice was engendered in the public mind and still exists to an unusual extent, in consequence of partial and exparte statements made in the public press in said county, which are here now exhibited to the court as part of this motion. [Copies of THE CONSTITUTION of March 11, 12, 13 and 14 exhibited and attached.] That in consequence of the serious and dangerous wounds received by this defendant and his close confinement in jail, and by reason of his great bodily and mental suffering, he has been unable to make the necessary corrections and meet and overcome this undue prejudice and public excitement, or to confer with his counsel fully in relation to his defense.

General Gartrell said he tendered these copies of and extracts from THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, a leading, able and influential journal, widely extended in its circulation, and published in this city. These articles were calculated, as the counsel for the defense contended, to prejudice the public mind, although they may not have been so intended, and he did not impute such motive to the publishers. These articles are submitted as part of the motion and to show that there was and is now in the public mind such excitement as that the defendant cannot get a fair trial before an impartial jury—such a trial as is guaranteed to him by the constitution of the country and of the state. Nine of these also contains the testimony taken before the coroner's jury, which jury had rendered the unusual, illegal and unheard of verdict, declaring defendant guilty of a great crime. He hoped the time would soon come when such publications would not be made in advance of the trial of a person charged with the high crimes known to the law. With regard to the absence of these witnesses it is proper to say that the solicitor-general told me that General Gordon will be here when he is needed. But he may not arrive. He is our witness and we have tried to communicate with him, but he either fails or refuses to communicate with us, although it seems he does communicate with the counsel for the state. If we had anything definite from him ourselves we would know better what to do. General Gartrell cited to the court section 4647 of the code, to-wit: "Every person against whom a bill of indictment is found shall be tried at the term of the court at which the indictment is found, unless the absence of a material witness or witnesses, or the principles of justice, should require a postponement of the trial, and then the court shall allow a postponement of the trial until the next term of the court; and the court shall have power to allow the continuances of criminal causes from term to term, as often as the principles of justice may require, upon sufficient cause shown on oath."

He insisted that the testimony of the absent witnesses was material. As to the third ground, they knew that the rulings of the supreme court were to the effect that a cause would not generally be continued for the reason alone that there was public excitement in the community. The court in later decisions intimates, however, that this is a matter wholly within the discretion of the circuit judge, and who sees the party and all his surroundings. We feel that your honor, animated alone by the desire to see justice done, will find it, in the exercise of your wise discretion, advisable and necessary to continue this case. The state cannot be injured by it. This man is in the custody of the state, in your jail, and although his counsel and himself are anxious to relieve him from that position as soon as possible, the state should not want to force him into a trial until he can have a full and fair trial before an impartial jury.

General Gartrell read from Hopkins's penal code various notes of decisions in support of the third ground of his motion. In the case of Kitchin P. Boon, 1 Ga., 621, Chief-Justice Lumpkin said: "And should the public excitement against the prisoner prevent a fair trial, it is good cause for continuing the cause. A legal quarantine is entirely until deliberation and tranquility are restored." Counsel read copious extracts from decisions all through the reports in order to support his motion. This whole question, said he, is left to the sound and enlightened discretion of the court. Knowing that your honor would rather be right than be president, and that you sit there to administer the laws in furtherance of the principles of justice, we feel that if your honor is satisfied that this state of affairs does exist, or if in doubt that you will give him the benefit of that doubt, you will continue this case and give time for the cooling of these passions of the people in order that at the next term of the court he may have a fair trial before an impartial jury.

General Gartrell then submitted an affidavit signed by D. F. Hammond, Milton A. Candler, D. P. Hill and W. S. Livingston, which was in substance as follows:

"Personally came before me the undersigned, and after being sworn say that there is great excitement existing in the public mind against the defendant in the above stated case, insomuch that in the opinion of deponents it would be calculated to and would prevent a fair and impartial trial of defendant in said case."

JUDGE HOPKINS

replied upon the part of the state, and combatted vigorously the grounds alleged by the defendant in his motion for a continuance. He said that General Gordon was on his way to the court and would be here in due time. With reference to witness Myers, no diligence was shown in seeking to have him present, and even the facts set out by the defendant as facts he expected to prove, were immaterial ones in this case. Myers was not present at the killing while others were, and the facts could probably be sworn to by others as well as by him.

The supreme court of Georgia, since the passage of the act of 1856, have settled it that the legal right to the continuance of a felony does not grow out of public excitement. Judge Hopkins went on to prove this by citations from the decisions. The statutory questions purged the jury box of all who were prejudiced, except a man perjured himself, and from such a one no one could be safe.

Judge Hopkins said there was one statement in the affidavit which deserved attention. The defendant alleges that on account of his wounds and illness he has not been able to fully confer with his counsel and prepare his defense. If they mean that then we ask a couple of hours in which to prepare counter affidavits.

General Gartrell said the affidavit stood as it was made.

Judge Hopkins then said they would put upon it the very worst construction possible and asked time to prepare the affidavits for a counter showing.

Judge Hillyer granted a recess of one hour to allow the preparation of further affidavits by the defense and the counter showing demanded by the counsel for the prosecution.

ADDITIONAL AFFIDAVITS.

Upon the reassembling of court for the further hearing of the case, General Gartrell presented additional affidavits in substance as follows:

Of R. S. Jeffries, one of counsel: "That he has been visiting Edward Cox, defendant, ever since his confinement in jail; that he was confined to his bed until about two weeks ago, being unable to sit up only a short time; his voice was too weak to speak audibly, and his wounds suppurating so as to be exceedingly offensive, and his physical and mental condition being such (until within the last ten days) as to make all his communications incoherent and more or less unintelligible. Deponent saw two pieces of bone taken from his wound last Friday."

Of Wm. R. Hodgson, of counsel: "That he went to the jail on Monday, the 21st of April, to get a statement from him of the facts in the case, by order of his senior counsel; that while deponent was there, about half past one o'clock, he, Cox, was taken violently sick, was very nervous and vomiting to such an extent as to be unable to make the communications desired, although deponent remained with him until near six o'clock; saw him next day and he was but little better, and was still unable to give the information desired; deponent returned the third day, and only got a partial statement, and has not been able to get a full statement as desired."

Of D. F. Hammond, of the counsel: "That he has called several times at the jail for the purpose of getting a full statement of all the facts of said difficulty; that he has only been able to get a part of said facts from said Cox, and that part rather incoherently; that finding it difficult to get the facts, he left a blank-book with defendant and requested him to write it down, and has called several times for it, and was informed by defendant that he had been unable to write it."

Of Dr. F. F. Taber, physician to the defendant, who made a lengthy affidavit to the condition of Cox from the date of the homicide to the present time.

THE COUNTER SHOWING.

Solicitor-General Hill presented counter affidavits, as follows in substance:

Of C. L. Pool, one of the guards at the jail: "That R. S. Jeffries, one of defendant's counsel, has been in said jail nearly every day since the 15th day of March and has remained there from one to three hours in conference with said Cox. General Gartrell has been in the jail three or four times during that period and remained about one hour in conference with Cox. Judge Hammond has been at the jail in conference with him three or four times during that period for one or two hours at a time. Colonel B. F. Hall has been there two or three times for an hour or two at a time in conference with Cox. Hon. M. A. Candler has been at the jail seven or eight times in conference with Cox from two to three hours at a time. Mr. Hodgson has been there frequently in consultation with Cox. He staid two or three hours. Mr. W. S. Thomson has been there two or three times for consultation with Cox. Mr. Howell Glenn has been there to confer with Cox."

Deputy-Sheriff Anderson deposed that the above was true except so far as the statements may relate to times when he was absent from the jail, which was seldom.

Of J. P. Carson: "On 20th inst., in an interview with Cox at the jail, Cox stated that he was well and ready and anxious for trial and did not want any delay. He appeared to be well and conversed freely with deponent about business matters between him and deponent."

Of John D. McKellar: "Was present on 20th inst. at interview between Cox and Carson and that the foregoing affidavit by Carson is true."

Solicitor General Hill then proposed to take an additional affidavit from Mr. Jeffries, but failing to agree with him upon the terms of it, asked to examine him orally. Defendant's counsel objected, and the court held the showing in this regard must be confined to writings.

Colonel D. Pike Hill then argued at some length and with considerable force and warmth the duty of the court to grant the continuance moved for.

The court said that he could not go particularly into the reasons for his decision without expressing opinions which should come from another organ in the trial, and without any other statement he would overrule the motion.

GOING TO TRIAL.

This decision caused a general and excited buzz throughout the audience. It was now apparent that the trial would go on.

The clerk was ordered to make up his panels.

Cox was formerly arraigned and the bill of indictment read over to him. In response to the question: "Guilty or not guilty?" he answered somewhat huskily, "Not guilty."

When the panels were put upon the prisoner counsel made challenge to the array on the ground of non-compliance with the new jury law in the composition of the commission that made the last revision in January last. After short argument by General Gartrell, the state's counsel demurred to the challenge and the demurrer was sustained.

GETTING THE JURY.

Immediately after the dinner recess the long and tedious process of getting a jury was commenced. The fourth juror proposed was the first one to be accepted, his name being J. R. Baker, a farmer. The ninth man, S. P. Yancey, a farmer, was second; the fifteenth man, D. L. Plaster, farmer, was chosen third; the one hundredth man, Joel Hurt, real estate agent, was taken fourth; the one hundred and twenty-first man, J. H. Robinson, was the fifth selection, and the one hundred and twenty-ninth man, S. C. Hitchcock, soap manufacturer, was sixth and last for the day. One hundred and forty-four men were examined. The new panels will be on this morning. There are six more jurors to be chosen. The state has exhausted six

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 30, 1879.

THE hour when the back-bone of congress should protrude has arrived.

IT turns out that the fraud in the white house is merely a tool of the Grant men.

THE democrats have tackled fraud before. They should not hesitate to do it now.

IF the democrats in congress do their duty, their spine will be as protuberant as that of a dromedary.

IF we are to have troops at the polls in time of peace, well and good; but we want the people to decide the matter.

NOW THEN! Are the democrats really democrats, or are they merely men of straw and bags of wind? We shall see.

THE occasion does not call for the cheap rhetoric usual to congress. The democrats have only to stand firm to their position.

LET the democrats refuse to pass the army appropriation bill. The people can settle the issue which the fraudulent president has made.

A VERY fine state of things exists in Russia. The stalwarts are in power, and the liberty of the people is whittled down to a point that must be the admiration of Dromio Hayes and his republican masters.

THE democrats should bear in mind that Mr. Hayes has correctly stated the facts when he says that congress has ample time to pass appropriation bills. There is time for the whole matter to be revised by the people.

THE veto message of Mr. Hayes, the fraudulent president, is a menace to the country. He says that the repeal of a law authorizing the use of troops at the polls is a violation of the spirit and meaning of the constitution. What does congress propose to do about it?

IT is sweet to reflect that while Hayes was composing his powerful and trenchant veto message, Mr. Rogers, the amiable postscript of the administration, stood at his elbow with a sponge and a bottle of cider. Only under these circumstances could Mr. Hayes have consented to trade off his honesty (if he ever had any) to the republican revolutionists.

IF Mr. Hayes did not hold his office through fraud, we should be inclined to allude to him as a usurper. The trouble is, he is something worse than a mere usurper. He is a weak and pliant tool of a set of men who do not propose to give up their hold upon the government until they succeed in destroying it. A tool and a fraud! Really, we are almost sorry for the Ohio weakling.

THE programme of the democrats is to allow the people to decide the issue that has arisen between congress and the fraudulent president. Mr. Hayes and the republicans hold that officers of the army and navy may station troops at the polls when any general or special election is going on, in order to keep the peace. The democrats maintain that troops or armed men shall not be stationed at the polls by federal authority to take charge of elections. This is all there is of it. Let the people settle the issue.

MR. R. B. HAYES, as fraudulent president, appears willing to concede that Congressman Rutherford B. Hayes made an ass of himself in voting for measures attached to appropriation bills. We have never heard, however, that Congressman Hayes took his seat in the house knowing that his opponent had been elected. This would have been fraud upon congress and upon the people, and for this reason we are inclined to believe that Hayes, the rightfully elected congressman was a far superior person to Hayes, the fraudulent president.

Mr. Hayes's Veto.

The tallow which the two Chandlers have used upon the heretofore lithe and amiable spine of Mr. Hayes has had a wonderful effect, and yesterday the de facto president appeared upon the political boards as a stalwart of the stalwarts. The message, which accompanies his veto of the army bill, if we are to judge from the rather full synopsis in our telegraphic columns, is altogether one of the most remarkable documents that ever emanated from an occupant of the white house. It embodies and uses the arguments of the most vicious of the republican partisans, and places Mr. Hayes in a position which must astonish, if it does not mortify the country. It gives him the unenviable prominence of being the first president—de jure or de facto—that ever vetoed the repeal of a law by congress, and the first that ever vetoed an appropriation bill. One of his objections to the measure is that it is not germane to the army appropriation bill, although it is well known that as a member of congress, Mr. Hayes voted in favor of legislation of this sort. He says the object aimed at is altogether foreign to the purpose of an army appropriation bill, thus declaring that congress may appropriate money, but may not direct the manner in which money is to be expended—a position too absurd to admit of serious argument.

He says "states may employ both the "military and civil power to keep the "peace and enforce the laws at state "elections," and "it is now proposed to "deny to the United States even the "necessary civil authority to protect na- "tional elections." Such nonsense as this is worse than partisan. There are no national elections. Congressmen are not elected by the government, but by the people of the states, to represent them in the national government. Concluding, Mr. Hayes says he is compelled to veto the bill because "it is a danger- "ous violation of the spirit and meaning "of the constitution." That is to say, Mr. Hayes believes that the spirit and meaning of the fundamental law of the land authorize the employment of troops at the polls.

These are startling words. The language is that of a usurper. It is the language of a man who is not only willing, but anxious, to lend himself to the treasonable schemes of those who are working to destroy the constitution and the government. Congress had merely stricken from the sections of the revised statutes relating to the use of the army the words "or to keep "the peace at the polls," and this repeal of the monstrous usurpation of the military over the civil authority, Mr. Hayes complacently regards a "dangerous violation of the spirit and "meaning of the constitution."

The democrats must accept the challenge thus thrown down. All patriotic men will rejoice that the issue has been squarely and deliberately made. The people are prepared to meet it, and they expect their representatives in congress to meet it. They expect the democrats to show the courage of their convictions, and to deal with this attempted usurpation by a person placed in office by the most disgraceful political fraud of any age as patriots should deal with usurpers. Let the democrats stand firm until the people can have an opportunity of dealing with this monumental fraud and his veto of the repeal of an unconstitutional law.

The Tax on Quinine.

The democrats in congress should bear in mind the fact that the people will be satisfied with nothing less than the absolute abolition of the duty on quinine. The law which imposes an importation tax upon this drug is one of the most vicious and disgraceful enactments ever conceived even by a republican congress composed of thieves and knaves, and when it is remembered that this tax is levied not for the purpose of raising revenue but for the purpose of allowing two or three apothecary shops to rob the people—and sick people at that—the whole subject becomes almost too revolting for calm discussion. It is infinitely worse than highway robbery, for the foot-pad, and the pick-pocket, and the garroter, and the common sneak thief, do not as a general thing rob the sick, but here are three or four drug-stores in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which have been authorized by a corrupt congress for years to rob the sick until now quinine is practically out of the reach of the poor. The venality of republican congressmen was never more capitally illustrated than in the imposition of this tax on disease, and Mr. Reagan, of Texas, may rest assured that he is not adding to his laurels as a legislator by introducing a bill which is a practical compromise with the existing iniquity. This gentleman proposes to scale down the duties on all quinine salts to the twenty per cent. ad valorem rate now imposed upon the sulphate of quinine, and no doubt such monopolies as Powers & Weightman, of Philadelphia, who have fattened upon the tax wrung from helpless, fever-smitten sufferers all over the land, would gladly jump at such a compromise, but the people will have none of it. They are tired of such iniquitous legislation. There is no justice in such a tax upon disease. It is a disgrace to our law-makers; it is the very essence of legislative venality; it is tainted with corruption and bribery; it marks an era in the history of federal legislation which cannot be regarded with other than feelings of shame and utter humiliation. The people want free quinine—they will not submit to a tax upon sickness—and we warn democrats now that those among them who refuse to vote for the entire abolition of the duty on this medicine will, whether justly or not, lay themselves liable to the suspicion that the pecuniary welfare of a few monopolists who have fattened on the misfortunes of the sick, are of more importance to them than the interests of the people.

Some Remarks.

The first authentic case of bulldozing of which we have heard lately is printed in the Brookville (Miss.) Citizen, a democratic paper. It appears that two good, reliable negroes, working for a Colonel Wesson, were warned by a notice, posted at the mill where they worked, to leave the neighborhood within ten days. This notice was signed "Regulators." The negroes did not go, and, on the night of the 18th ult., they were awakened by the report of firearms, and several buck-shot penetrated the walls of the room and passed near the beds in which the negroes had been sleeping. The motive of this attack or whether it was made by white men is not stated, but the Mississippi paper continues: "Bulldozing has been "practiced before in our country, and "still it continues. Law-abiding citizens "naturally ask if it cannot be stopped? "If proper steps were taken we believe "it could be."

This, to say the least, is a very mild way of treating the matter. It is to be presumed that the laws of Mississippi are as easily enforced as the laws of this state, and we defy any such lawlessness as this to manifest itself in Georgia. Certainly no respectable man in Mississippi would engage in this contemptible business, and it becomes the duty of the people of that state to call a halt. The person who takes advantage of the fact that he is a white man to impose upon a negro is not only a coward but a knave as well, and such ruffianism as that reported by the democratic paper from which we have quoted is a disgrace to the community in which it occurred, to the authorities of the county and the authorities of the state. It is a disgrace to the manhood of the white people and will remain so until such ruffians are brought to summary justice, and until such occurrences are heard of no more.

We do not half like the tone of the Mississippi paper from which we have quoted. Law-abiding citizens have no business to merely "ask if it cannot be "stopped." It must be stopped, and the law-abiding citizens must stop it. If those in authority are too weak and irresolute to take such cowardly ruffianism by the throat, then the people themselves must take the matter in hand. If we seem to speak a little hotly upon this subject it is because we have a most thorough and hearty contempt for any man or any set of men who will take advantage of the position which their color gives them to misuse, abuse or mistreat a negro. Wholly apart from the advantage which it gives the political enemies of the south, it is the very quintessence of brutal cowardice.

A Savannah Physician and the People of North Georgia.

In a recent issue of our esteemed contemporary, the Savannah Morning News, we find an article under the title of "The "Georgia Medical Association and the "Proposed National Quarantine," which contains some new and curious information—so new and curious, indeed, that we are moved to quote it here for the purposes of comment. The News remarks:

> One of our physicians who went last week to the meeting of the Georgia medical association for the purpose of bringing the attention of the people through the medical profession to the importance of preventing the contemplated encroachment of the general goverament on our state laws regulating quarantine, by which a few men comprising the national board of health would have the power to close our ports for several months of the year and force the current of commerce into northern ports, where yellow fever ceases to be contagious, has returned fully impressed with the conviction that the people of the upper part of this state, with Atlanta as a port of entry, are perfectly independent and therefore indifferent as to the fate of the seaboard cities.

We are by no means sure that we understand either the meaning or the intent of the foregoing. In the first place, it is utterly impossible that a Savannah physician, in attendance upon the convention of the Georgia medical association at Rome, could have formed any just or definite impression of the views of the people of "the upper part "of this state." In the second place if it were possible, at such a time and place, for a physician of Savannah, or any other stranger, to form a just and definite impression of the views of the people of north Georgia, he would not so utterly misrepresent them as to publish to the world that they are "indifferent to the fate of the seaboard "cities." We presume it is very far from the intention of the Savannah physician to misrepresent the people of north Georgia, but that he does misrepresent them most grossly must be apparent to any one who will take the trouble to reflect a moment. His remark is relieved, however, by its manifest absurdity, a fact that commends it greatly to our patience.

The truth of the matter is that the people of this section are neither independent of nor indifferent to the fate of the seaboard cities. They are bound to the inhabitants of those cities by commercial as well as social ties, by the laws of amity as well as comity. The views of the people of north Georgia are represented by THE CONSTITUTION, and the Savannah physician cannot say that this journal has ever manifested indifference with respect to the fate of the seaboard cities. On the contrary, we have never lost an opportunity to advocate their claims and to champion their necessities. We have gone so far as to demand a national quarantine system for their protection, knowing that it would be impossible for the state to act in time, and believing that even federal interference in this direction, and the closing of the ports by federal authority, would be less disastrous both to the people and commerce than another visitation of the terrible yellow fever scourge. But the News continues and concludes:

> The same gentleman who advocated and urgently pressed upon the association the necessity of establishing a state board of health competent to perform the work entrusted to their hands, clothed with power sufficient to enforce their mandates and furnished with money to pay its (sic) expenditures, was not successful in his efforts. A committee was appointed by the association—four of the members of which being from Atlanta—for the purpose of reviving the old board of health, which has been dead for several years. We fear that such attempt will fail, and that our coast will remain in the same neglected sanitary condition at a time when it is of vital importance for the prosperity of the state that a thorough drainage of localities, subject to visitations of yellow fever, should be attended to as a means of preventing the recurrence of an epidemic. Convict labor could be used for that purpose, thousands of acres of our best lands would be reclaimed, and the expenses of the work be more than repaid by increased value.

This is confusing. The Savannah physician "pressed upon the medical associa- "tion the necessity of establishing a state "board of health," but "was not success- "ful." Do we rightly understand our esteemed contemporary in this matter? Was the gentleman unsuccessful in urgently pressing the necessity for a state board of health? If not, in what was he unsuccessful? Did he expect the association to establish the state board of health and clothe its members "with "powers sufficient to enforce their man- "dates?" This would seem to be even more absurd than his "impressions" concerning the feelings and views of the people of this section. Our understanding is—indeed, our contemporary admits the fact—that the Savannah physician accomplished all that was possible in this direction when he secured the appointment of a committee to urge upon the legislature the necessity of re-establishing the state sanitary board; and notwithstanding that our esteemed contemporary seems to dwell somewhat insinuatingly upon the fact that four of the committee are from Atlanta, we venture to say that if the board is reorganized it will be due to influences in and around this city.

But, wholly apart from any sectional prejudice that may be entertained by our esteemed contemporary, we invite it to join THE CONSTITUTION in an earnest effort to bring about the re-establishment and reorganization of the state sanitary board. This will be far better than printing absurd impressions concerning the people of north Georgia—far better than publishing ridiculous suspicions of Atlanta and Atlanta men. We invite the News to join us in an effort of this sort because we believe that in this way, and in this way only, can public sentiment be brought to bear upon the general assembly. We are heartily tired of controversies based upon imaginary sectional lines; we are sick of the petty spites that find their growth and nursery in any part of the state; we have no patience with the lack of pride and patriotism that lends itself to the small work of belittling one portion of the state in behalf of another portion. The people are tired of it. There is no ground for such prejudices and they do not exist. We have one Georgia, and the people of Georgia are our people. As Georgians, it is our most ardent desire not only to build up Savannah and restore her old-time prosperity, but to build up and restore the prosperity of all Georgia. We ask the News to join us in this. If a sanitary board will be a benefit to Savannah it will also be a benefit to Atlanta, and to all Georgia, and in that spirit we propose to make an effort for its re-establishment. Meantime, we desire to see our seaboard cities protected during the epidemic season, and for that reason we are in favor of a federal quarantine, believing that it is better to prevent disease in this way than to run the risk of a repetition of the horrors of 1876.

MRS. PINKSTON had not, up to the hour of going to press, taken passage for Kansas. Can it be possible that Eliza is waiting for John Sherman to join the exodusters? She will be the victim of her one hundred and seventh gross deception.

JOHN LOGAN has purchased a new pair of bullet-moulds. This is a fact that the almanac makers should make a note of.

IN regard to Lowe and Logan it is enough to say that there is nothing in the moral code which prevents a brace of republicans from heaping calumny upon each other; but it must be remarked in passing that for a man who dishes up a confederate brigadier for dinner every day, Logan is exceedingly backward in responding to an invitation that smacks of gore. Is this Illinois chivalry? Is it for this that the great senator has shaken his long hair in the face of the yellow moon? Is western civilization a failure?

THE stalwarts in the senate will have still another opportunity to transform the senate into a Cave of Winds.

IT is beginning to be admitted by our fellow-citizens that there is in the democratic fold a place large enough and soft enough for your Uncle David Davis.

OLD MRS. SWIZZLEBEEN is still on deck, and her excellent contributions continue to add new subscribers to the already large list of our esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Tribune.

THE political skies in Ohio are beginning to look blue for Father Taft, and we say this with a feeling of veneration which we trust will not be thrown away upon the robust son. In the midst of all this confusion, where is Colonel Fogg?

IF Lowe should shoot Logan we trust arrangements will be made for a large and imposing funeral. Between these two distinguished persons, we are absolutely without bias.

THERE is a weird sadness about the later ballads of Scroffulet, of the Tribune, that does not rhyme with the joyous clangor of Ciphut's tin paragraphs.

THERE is something real manly in the way some of these republican bulldozers in congress air their moral and physical cowardice. It is more than manly, it is absolutely heroic.

MRS. JENKS should not be pressed by the public. She should be allowed the widest latitude in her funding operations.

WOULDN'T it be well for Lowe, before chewing up any more chapters of the hot code, to prove his charges against Logan? The accusation that this vigorous representative of Balaam's steed enlisted men for the southern army is an attack upon the confederacy that cannot be made with impunity.

MR. HAYES has walked blithely into the snare laid for his feet by Conkling and the Chandlers. If Mr. Rogers, the amiable postscript of the administration, is as sympathetic as he is systematic, he has already prepared a chant for the occasion.

IF the democrats in congress are making preparations to back down in the event of a veto, they would save time by also preparing to surrender their official commissions. The people do not care to be represented by men whose spines are made of gum-shelac.

CONKLING plumes himself on the fact that he is an incandescent republican.

IN GENERAL.

—Bishop Ames died worth about a quarter of a million dollars.

—Mr. Edison's income from his patents is estimated at $60,000 per annum.

—"Dat's de mum wat eats rebels for breakfast," is what the little negro boy says in Washington of Senator Hoar.

—The man who can make something out of nothing should go to Leadville.—Detroit Free Press.

—Lord Ashburnham is said to be the nobleman who will make a well known lordly named widow his lady bride.

—The southern Baptist convention to be held at Atlanta next month will, it is now known, have a large delegation from St. Louis.

—"Gath" is said to have $48,000 invested in Washington mortgages. He made it all by writing. He has made the money while Don Piatt has taken the lickings.

—The first meeting of the general executive association of the Woman's missionary society, M. E. Church, south, has been officially announced to be held at Louisville, Ky., on the 16th of next month.

—A correspondent of the Birmingham Post writes that at two of the churches in that town certainly, and he believes at four, the use of the Athanasian creed has been discontinued.

—Following are a few quotations from Leadville: Shingles, $7 per thousand; common lumber, $45; Chicago flooring, $110; siding, $65; ceiling, $70; stock boards, finishing, $140; doors, 2x6, 6x6 inch, $2.75; same, 1 3x16, $3.25.

—Much excitement was occasioned among members of the British house of commons on the third of April by the suicide of Isaac Fletcher, F. R. S., member for Cockmouth. He shot himself through the head at Morley's hotel, in Trafalgar-square.

—There is only one object in the world which will attract a young lady's attention from the handsomest young man whom she meets on the street, and that is another woman with a hat two laps ahead of any style she has yet seen.—Bradford Era.

—There was never but one duel fought in Illinois. One of the belligerents was killed on the field. The survivor was tried for murder, was convicted and hanged by the neck until he was quite dead. General Logan may have heard of this scrap of history.

—The democratic committee of Okolona, Miss., have washed their hands of the Okolona States, whose rabid utterances have been frequently quoted recently in congress by the republicans. They say it in no wise represents the sentiments of the people there.

—The whole line of the Erie canal will be ready for business by the first of May and will be officially declared open as soon as vessels begin to arrive from the upper lakes. About four thousand men are now engaged in what is called "bottoming out" this great thoroughfare of transportation.

—In view of the proposition to enact an income tax law it is worth noting that during the eleven years of the operation of such a law—from 1863 to 1873, both inclusive—the amount realized was $346,706,349. In the year 1865 the income tax yielded $60,014,429, a much greater amount than during any other year.

—The late Ross Winans seven years ago built 112 dwelling-houses for working people in Baltimore. They were built in flats for two families each, and though they had all modern conveniences, and were cheap as to rent, flats were not popular in that city. They have just been offered for sale, but the sale was withdrawn with only 9 of the 112 houses sold.

—Wilhelmj is great friends with the artists in New York city. He visits their studios and smokes a friendly pipe with them, and has been a guest of the Tile club. William M. Chase either has painted or is going to paint Wilhelmj's portrait on the back of his violin. It is to be painted like a miniature on a gold background. Germania, of Astoria, formerly of Astor Place, has just completed a violin ordered by Wilhelmj.

—The Silver State, a Nevada newspaper, publishes the following lively card: "My husband, Jim Barney, the ugliest man that ever lived, has left my bed and board without any justifiable cause. I used to do all I could to make him pretty comfortable, and in spite of all my wishes he would cut up like the devil and run after women. Now, I want all the women to notice this act of mine. I won't pay a darned cent of his debts, and I hope no one will return him to me, 'cos I don't want him. Maria Barney, Big Meadows."

—What does your anxiety do? It does not empty to-morrow of its sorrow; but, ah! it empties to-day of its strength. It does not make you escape the evil; it makes you unfit to cope with it when it comes. It does not bless you to-morrow, and it robs you to-day. For every day has its burden. Sufficient for each day is the evil which properly belongs to it. Do not add to-morrow's to to-day's. Do not drag the future into the present. The present has enough to do with its own proper concerns. We have always strength to bear evil when it comes. We have not strength to bear the foreboding of it.—Anon.

—Mr. Mackey writes to the Pall Mall Gazette on the meaning and origin of the word "caucus." He says: "In default of any other suggestion, the derivation of the word from the ship-calkers has been unwillingly accepted. I venture to assert that the true root of the word is to be found in the language of the early Irish and Scotch immigrants into the United States, and that it is no other than the Celtic 'comin' (pronounced 'co'), a prefix implying concord and agreement with, and 'cuis,' signifying cause, affair, concern, business, procedure, etc. From this comes 'co-cuis,' or caucus, a meeting of those who agree with the business in hand, whatever it may be, a packed meeting, in fact. Very many words that are clearly traceable to the same Gaelic source exist in the American vernacular."

—Russian princes seem to be a very peculiar kind of people. Not long ago Prince Yusupoff, one of the richest men of the country, was first fined and then sentenced to three months' imprisonment on account of the fearful amount of dirt of the most disgusting kind which he had allowed to accumulate in his palace, and which poisoned the atmosphere of the whole neighborhood. Now, the last St. Petersburg papers announce that Prince Sergii Michaelowitz Galizyn died in Odessa March 1st of starvation. He lived in a dark, damp room in a basement, so small that there was not room for the coffin, and for several months he had nothing to eat but bread and a little fruit. Meanwhile, his mother lives in the grandest style in Moscow. She has erected several chapels, founded several nunneries and monasteries, and is now spending what most people would consider a handsome little fortune to have masses read for the soul of her son.

—Lord Chelmsford has under him two officers of great experience who are doing good service in the persons of Lieutenant-Colonel Evelyn Wood, V. C., and Lieutenant-Colonel Redford Buller, C. B., both of whom served under Sir Garnet Wolsley in Ashantee, and the latter was with him also in the Red river troubles. Colonel W od is nephew to Lord Hatherly, ex-Lord Chancellor. His grandfather, Sir Matthew, was a celebrated lord mayor—having twice filled that office—whose name fifty years ago was a household word in England in connection with the trial of Queen Caroline, the unhappy wife of George IV. Lord-Mayor Wood was one of her majesty's most vehement supporters, and the Mansion house in his day was the rallying ground of the anti-Carlton house party, at a time when party spirit was at boiling point. Colonel Buller is a man of 40, a bachelor with $75,000 a year, and great estates in Devon and Cornwall. He is the head of an ancient, affluent and influential family. On his mother's side Colonel Buller is of the family of the Duke of Norfolk. Colonel Buller, if he survives this campaign, will write "Sir" before and "K. C. B." after his name.

Toombs on Pistols.

Monroe Advertiser.

General Toombs is the only man in the state, that we have heard of, who will oppose legislation to prevent the carrying of concealed weapons. He wants every man to carry a pistol, if he so desires, to keep cowards from shooting him in the back. The general's theory is that the cowards will carry weapons anyhow, and that good citizens should be allowed the same privilege to protect themselves. He thinks that "when a man who threatens to whip you finds out that you have a derringer in your pocket, he will come up smiling, with a proposition to bury the hatchet. Such bullies made a convention to go around armed men, and to exhibit their bravery to the inoffensive non-combatants." Cowards if they are armed, seldom trouble peaceable, quiet citizens. They don't wait to ask if the quiet men are armed; they usually know it is best to let them alone anyway. The great objection to carrying pistols is that good men sometimes disagree, and if armed they may commit an act that might deprive some family of a protector, and which would embitter their whole lives. If unarmed, some helpless blows might result; but no irreparable damage is likely to follow.

Logan and Lowe.

Washington Letter to Baltimore Sun.

The unpleasantness between Senator Logan, of Illinois, and Representative Lowe, of Alabama, has not attracted so much attention here as might be supposed, although it has afforded, of course, a great deal of food for the gossips. Public opinion is practically unanimous in agreeing that it would have been the proper and gentlemanly thing for General Logan to have treated with more courtesy the first note sent to him by Mr. Lowe. As to his declining to receive any note which bore intimation of a purpose to invite him to fight a duel, this is a matter about which there will undoubtedly unite in approval. No possible suspicion of want of courage could fall on General Logan in this connection, for his bravery has been too often and too well tried to be called in question by any one. As to the main point at issue, it may be that General Logan neither raised the regiments nor three companies of troops for the confederate service, but as by sympathies like those of a good many others who are now among the most bitter and unforgiving towards the southern people, being at the beginning in favor of the southern confederacy, the fact is too patent to be worthy of dispute.

Czarism in America.

Washington Post.

The claim set up by the republicans as to the scope of the veto power is, practically, nothing less than that all bills shall originate at the other end of the avenue. If a president de jure or de facto, is to veto bills because the arrangement of matter doesn't suit him, he can dictate that arrangement. And if his dictation is not accepted he is "compromising." The men who talk this sort of stuff have no appropriate sphere of action in a democratic republic. They are in favor of the one-man power. They distrust the capacity of the people to govern themselves. They regard the white house as a safer repository for legislative authority than the capitol. They are, in theory, monarchists of the absolute type. They have got beyond the English system, and are about ready for the Russian methods.

The Code.

Knoxville Chronicle.

It is a disgrace that this so-called code of honor should not have been driven from our shores long ago. A product of ruder times, it has no home in our country now. Instead of being a brave precedent it is cowardly in the extreme, not a modicum less criminal than murder. It is only an elevated sort of description of murder. Especially is that conduct disgraceful when the challenger is a representative of the people, and a law maker. It might possibly be excused if it had occurred between two desperadoes on the frontier, but it can not when coming from a man holding as exalted a place as Mr. Lowe.

1880 to 1900.

New York World.

Suppose, then, that both parties agree that the election of 1880 shall be deemed conclusive till 1900, and that if the successful candidate dies before the end of the century, the presidency shall pass in remainder to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten? The future will be rendered clear and certain, and we shall be saved the periodical worry and expense of presidential elections. Neither party can object to this. If Grant is the man the nation desires, it cannot have too much of Grant; if it does not want him, and so declares at the polls, that will be the end of the matter.

A Good Platform.

Washington Post.

Summing up, the following is the Post's democratic platform. If anybody can better it, he shall have space to present it. If anybody is opposed to it, let us hear from him:

Impartial juries.
Abolition of test oaths.
Free elections.
An honest count of the votes cast.
Economical administration.
A reduction of officeholders.
Equal taxation.
Peace between sections, and prosperity.

Two National Trials.

Washington Post.

Two important criminal trials commence today, that of Buford, at Frankfort, Ky., for killing Judge Elliott, and that of Edward Cox, at Atlanta, Ga., for killing Colonel Robert Alston. Both of these cases have attracted unusual attention, and the progress of the trials will be watched with lively interest by the entire country. Eminent attorneys have been retained on both sides of each case.

The Boom of Davis.

St. Paul Globe.

Judge Davis's great speech in the senate against radical tyranny makes him loom up against the horizon as a possible presidential candidate. It is claimed that he can carry Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and probably Wisconsin in the west, and New York, Connecticut and New Jersey in the east. Add that up with the "solid south" and the thing is settled.

What Lowe Should Do.

Washington Post.

The best thing for Colonel Lowe to do is not to challenge General Logan to fight a duel nor post him as a coward, but go on and prove what he has said about him to be true.

A Sublime Interrogatory.

Cincinnati Commercial.

What would become of seventy-five per cent. of the republican party if General Grant should happen to be shipwrecked and lost on the deep blue sea?

Quite A Difference.

Chicago Times.

When Davis talks the senate listens. When Logan talks it seeks the seclusion that the cloak-room grants. And so do its cousins and its sisters and its aunts.

Shoot Low, Mr. Lowe.

Rome Courier.

It would be sad for Logan to be cut off in the green springtime of his grammatical glory; but if Lowe is determined to shoot him, our admonition is "shoot him low."

A Phrase Changed.

Baltimore Gazette.

It is no longer "lo, the poor Injun," but Lowe the poor Logan, who is also of Indian extraction and slightly untutored as to his mind.

The Telegraph and Telephone.

C. P. CRANCH.

Fleeter than time, across the continent,
Through unsunned ocean depths, from beach to beach,
Around the rolling globe Thought's couriers reach.
The new-turned earth, like some vast instrument,
Tingled from zone to zone; for Art has lent
New nerves, new pulse, new motion—all to each
And each to all in swift electric speech
Bound by a force unwearied and unspent.
Now lone Katahdin talks with Caucasus,
The Artic ice-fields with the sultry south:
The sun-bathed palm thrills to the pine-trees call.
We for all realms were made, and they for us.
For all there is a soul, an ear, a mouth,
And Time and Space are naught. The Mind is all.
—May Atlantic.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

KINYON—The funeral services in memory of Miss Sallie Alexander Kinyon, only daughter of William and Z. C. Kinyon, will take place from the First Baptist church, this afternoon at four o'clock.

MONEY TO LOAN,

UPON CITY, TOWN, CHURCH AND FARM PROPERTY, AT FROM
8 to 10 per cent. per annum,
By the U. S. Home & Power Association,
28 East Wall St., Atlanta, Ga,
E. A. WHITCOMB,
Manager Gulf Department.
496 jan29 dtf wed fri sun &wkytf

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH,
Sewanee, Tennessee.
Highest Education on Christian principles. Grammar School. Cadet corps. Charges moderate. The Spring Term opens March 20th. Address CHAIRMAN.
454 mar28 d13t fri sun wed & wky4t

Spring Millinery.

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM NEW York, I am enabled to offer to my customers an elegant stock of Millinery, Goods, also a large assortment of

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS

as well as the latest novelties in Ties, Ruching, and Veilings, at prices not to be competed with.

I have also a well selected stock of Hair Goods, Hair Braids at $1.00 and upwards, being the cheapest ever offered in this market.

Call at once and have the advantage of selecting from a full stock. All orders will receive prompt attention at the Emporium of Fashion.

A. F. PICKERT,
45 Whitehall street.
521 mch30 1m sun, wed, fri. 2d page only.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cuticura

BLOOD AND SKIN HUMORS.

The scourge of mankind—Old methods of treatment and remedies a failure.

Cuticura Resolvent, the Great Blood Purifier and Liver Stimulant, is the most searching, elensing and purifying agent in this country. It may be detected in the salvia, milk, blood, and urine in forty minutes after taking the first dose, showing that it has entered the circulation and been carried to every part of the system. It forever eradicates the virus of Syphilis, Scrofula, Cancer, and Canker, those terrible blood poisons that rot out the machinery of life, filling the body with foul corruptions. Taken internally in conjunction with the external application of Cuticura, the Great Skin Cure, it speedily cures Scrofulous Ulcers and Old Sores, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head, Dandruff, and all Itching and Scaly Diseases of the Skin and Scalp.

ECZEMA ON THE SCALP,

Breast and Limbs Cured.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER: Gentlemen—I cannot refrain from adding my debt of gratitude to you for having placed within my reach the wonderful Cuticura Remedies, which have rendered unnecessary all further experiment of physicians, and in a remarkably short space of time have rid me of a loathsome disease. I dispensed with all physicians two years ago, believing they did me no good. The Cuticura has stopped this unsatisfactory expense—even if it were necessary and I had the courage any longer to follow their advice—and brought the long-looked-for cure and happiness.

I have been afflicted with the Eczema and Salt Rheum on my scalp, breast and limbs for five years, during which time I have been under the treatment of physicians, or at mineral springs, or taking some kind of medicine. I have been prescribed by Drs. ——, of ——, Dr. —— of ——, and visited sulphur springs and taken numbers of patent medicines, all without the faintest approach to a cure.

April 1 last, I began the use of Cuticura, which was immediately successful in my case, entirely curing me. I have not had a scab on scalp for 1 years until the use of Cuticura entirely healed it and left it clean and healthy. The other parts of my body were affected in a more aggravated form, but are now completely cured. I shall continue the Cuticura Resolvent as directed, for its wonderful action on the stomach and bowels and cooling influence on the blood. It will afford me pleasure, as I have done in many cases, to urge the afflicted to use these wonderful remedies.

Yours, etc., STEPHEN CROWELL.
New Bedford, Sept. 30, 1879.

A RUNNING SORE

Cured in One Week.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER—Some three or four weeks ago I ordered a box of Cuticura for a bad case of Salt Rheum. The back of one of my wife's hands was a running sore. In one week from the day it arrived her hand was well and has remained so up to-day. E. P. DAGGETT.
Milford, Me., June 10, 1878.
NOTE.—Reader, don't you think these cures remarkable?

CUTICURA SOAP,

Medicinal and Toilet,

Is prepared from Cuticura in a modified form, and is positively indispensable in the treatment of Skin and Scalp Diseases. We recommend it for the preservation of the skins of infants, for gentlemen who shave and are troubled with tender faces, for those who desire a clean and wholesome Skin and Scalp, and for all purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Its delightful and refreshing fragrance equals or surpasses the finest Parisian Soaps.

The Cuticura Remedies are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, $1. Resolvent, $1 per bottle. Cuticura Soap, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Pain and Weakness cannot exist where they are applied. They vitalize, invigorate, strengthen, and support Weak and Painful Parts; cure Chronic Ailments and Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys; absorb Poisons from the Blood, and thus prevent Fever and Ague, Malarial and Contagious Diseases; stimulate the Stomach and Digestive Organs when placed over the pit of the stomach, and prevent Dyspepsia, Bilious Colic, Cramps, and Pains.
apr30 dlt &wky june24.

High School Lectures.

A VERY INTERESTING AND VARIED Course of Lectures, under the auspices of the High Schools, will be given during the next two months. The course will comprise six Lectures, as follows:

1. RELIGION AND SCIENCE...Tuesday, May 6. By Rt. Rev. Bishop J. W. Beckwith, D.D., Bishop P. E. Church of Georgia.
2. IMMIGRATION.....Thursday, May 15. By Rev. A. J. Battle, D.D., President Mercer University, Macon, Ga.
3. THE EYE.....Thursday, May 22. By A. W. Calhoun, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.
4. SHAKSPEARE.....Thursday, May 29. By Rev. A. A. Lipscomb, D.D., LL.D., Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
5. JENKINS'S EAR.....Thursday, June 5. By A. M. Miller, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.
6. SHAKSPEARE.....Thursday, June 12. By Rev. A. A. Lipscomb, D.D., LL.D.

The proceeds, if any, above expenses will be used in purchasing needed reference books and apparatus for the High Schools.

The lectures will be given in the Opera House. The public are respectfully requested to aid in the furtherance of a worthy enterprise.

Tickets may be had at the book stores and of teachers and pupils of the High Schools.

Tickets for the Course.....$1.50
Tickets for Single Lecture.....50
Student's Course Ticket.....50
Student's Single Ticket.....10
Reserved Seats without extra charge. Apply at Phillips's & Crew's.
000 apr30 dtf wed sat sun tues

The Picnic of the Season

The annual picnic for the benefit of the

Young Men's Library Association

will occur at

New Holland on Friday, May 2, 1879.

The following ladies have kindly consented to accompany the party: Mrs. Perino Brown, Mrs. Julius L. Brown, Mrs. W. H. Venable, Mrs. B. H. Hill, jr., Mrs. R. F. Maddox, Mrs. H. W. Grady, Mrs. C. E. Mitchell, Mrs. R. D. Spalding, Mrs. G. J. Foreacre, Mrs. J. M. Johnson, Mrs. J. H. Flynn, Mrs. R. J. Lowry, Mrs. J. W. Johnson, Mrs. W. H. Selden, Mrs. J. P. Stevens, Mrs. W. M. Dickson, Mrs. E. C. Peters, Mrs. Rhodes Hill, Mrs. W. D. Grant, Mrs. J. A. Bowie, Mrs. W. D. Luckie, Mrs. Wm. Rushton, Mrs. J. W. Fears, Mrs. J. F. Burke, Mrs. N. P. T. Finch, Mrs. W. W. Montgomery, Mrs. H. H. Tucker, Mrs. James Jackson.

Round trip tickets 50 cents. Cars leave at 7 o'clock a. m., promptly, and return at 9 p. m.

Mr. Holland tenders the free use of his hotel and grounds. Brass and string band will accompany the party. Dancing, croquet and archery during the day. All are cordially invited to go.
000 apr30 dtf

Evans Chapel Pic-Nic.

EVANS' CHAPEL SUNDAY-SCHOOL WILL Pic-Nic on May 1st, 1879, at Suwanee Railroad Bridge, Twenty-Eight Miles from Atlanta. Trains leave the Passenger Depot at 7 o'clock a.m., sharp, and return to the city at 6 o'clock p.m. Fare, 25 cents for children and 50 cents for grown persons. Everybody invited and a large turnout expected. This place has many advantages over others—a fine spring near the creek; splendid play-ground arranged, fine fishing on the creek and river near the grounds; also splendid hunting grounds, and two miles from any town or city.
apr27 3t

GEORGIA, CAMPBELL COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S OFFICE, April 29th, 1879.—Whereas, Robert J. Tuggle, administrator of the estate of E. A. Leatherwood, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the real estate of said deceased:

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any they have, within the time prescribed by law, else leave will be granted said applicant as applied for.

R. C. BEAVERS,
000

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Read the Advantages

OFFERED BY

HIRSCH BROTHERS

To all who would like to Dress well for a small amount of Money!

We Desire you to know that we have at our old and familiar stands, Nos. 3 and 50 WHITEHALL STREET,

Business and Dress Suits,

in a large variety of Patterns, Cut in the Latest Styles and made with care, under the personal supervision of one of our firm. We are showing a much larger and finer assortment than heretofore.

PLAIN AND FANCY LINEN DUCK,
AND MARSEILLES VESTS,

At Prices within the Reach of All!

Clothing is a large item in every man's expenses, and it should be a matter of consideration where he can buy CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS to the best advantage. At our Store, No. 50 WHITEHALL STREET, our CUSTOM work is unsurpassed in any city. BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS made to order at prices lower than ever, workmanship and fit guaranteed.

Furnishing Goods

IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND NOVELTIES.

The largest assortment of Neck Ties, Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs, Gents' Underwear and, in fact, everything in the FURNISHING GOODS line displayed in the city.

We mean what we say. Call and be convinced that

HIRSCH BROTHERS,
Nos. 3 and 50 Whitehall Street,
— ARE THE —
Clothiers of Atlanta!

Attentive salesmen will take pleasure in showing you Single and Double-Breasted Sack and Frock Suits, also a fine stock of Diagonals and Worsted Coats and Vests, cut in Sack and Single and Double-Breasted Frock style

"ECONOMY IS THE ROAD TO WEALTH!"

SAVE MONEY

By buying your CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS of

HIRSCH BROTHERS.

Don't forget that we have an endless variety of YOUTHS', BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING in Styles and Prices that cannot fail to please the most fastidious Parent.

The stout, the thin, the middle-sized,
Can have their hopes realized,
By getting a Suit to Fit, at

HIRSCH BROTHERS,
Nos. 3 and 50 Whitehall street

6 apr25 dim

ORGANS AND ORGANS.

ESTEY THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTORIES IN THE WORLD. UNRIVALED TONE AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN. ORGANS.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE GROWING DEMAND IN THE SOUTH FOR THESE CELEBRATED ORGANS,

The Estey Organ Co.

have established a BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA. DO NOT DECIDE WHAT ORGAN TO BUY BEFORE CALLING ON THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

DO NOT FAIL, WHEN SENDING FOR CATALOGUES, TO SEND FIRST TO THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

Catalogues Sent Free on Application.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE SOUTH.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,

Estey Organ Co.

10 Marietta St.,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

JANUARY 1, 1879. 360 jan21 d&wly

White Lead.

JUST RECEIVED 20,000 POUNDS

COLLIER CO.'S
SAINT LOUIS
Strictly Pure Lead,
—BY—
DANIEL & MARSH,
DRUGGISTS.

Also, large lot Boiled and Raw

LINSEED OIL,

THE PUREST IN MARKET,
— BY —
DANIEL & MARSH,
DRUGGISTS.

222 apr13 d1m

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.
AUGUSTA, GA., April 5th, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 6th instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY. NO. 1 WEST DAILY.

Le'e Atlanta	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta	9 45 a m
Ar. "	3 30 p m	Ar. "	7 10 a m
" Washi'n	2 00 p m	" Milled'v'e	9 08 a m
" Camak	1 08 p m	" Camak	11 01 a m
" Milled've	3 30 p m	" Washi'n	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon	5 20 p m	" Athens	9 15 a m
" Augusta	3 18 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

Daily—Except Sundays.

Le'e Atlanta	5 30 p m	Lv'e Covington	5 25 a m
Ar. Covington	8 00 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 40 a m

NO. 4 EAST DAILY. NO. 3 WEST DAILY.

Le'e Atlanta	6 00 p m	Lv'e Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 25 a m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta
Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York—either via Charleston or Charlotte.
No Only One Change Atlanta to New York. ...
R. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent. E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

PATENT MEDICINES.

SSS

Is a perfect BLOOD PURIFIER, and is the only purely VEGETABLE remedy known to science, that has made radical and PERMANENT CURES of SYPHILIS and SCROFULA in all their stages.

It thoroughly removes mercury from the system; it relieves the agonies of mercurial rheumatism, and speedily cures all skin diseases.

From a Prominent Citizen of Perry, Houston county, Georgia.

"I have known and watched the use of S. S. S. since the year 1827, over fifty years, and have never known or heard of an instance of failure to cure, when it was properly given. I commenced the used of it on my slaves in 1850, and continued to the close of the war—as also did a number of my neighbors, and in every case that came within my knowledge it effected a cure."

For Sale by all Druggists.

Hunt, Rankin & Lamar,
SOLE AGENTS.
496 feb16 d4m

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,
DR. JAQUES & CO.,
130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
119 eb5d&wly

$1000 REWARD For any case of Bleeding, Blind, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It gives immediate relief. Cures cases of long standing in 1 week, and ordinary cases in 3 days. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. J. P. MILLER, M. D. 46 Spruce Street, Phila., Pa., Sole Proprietor. CAUTION—Druggists in bottle is yellow, printed in black, has pile of stones, Phila., 1876, on it. None others genuine.
DANIEL & MARSH, Agents, 13 Kimball House.
2 apr10 d&w til aug 17

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R.
AND THE
CUMBERLAND ROUTE.
TO ALL POINTS IN
FLORIDA

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:15 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot

FREIGHT SERVICE.

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Florida, all points on the Satella river, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Cos. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some point greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia.

HENRY M. DRANE
Gen. Freight, Ticket and Passenger Agent

Y. M. L. A.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF MEMBERS OF the Young Men's Library Association will be held at the Library Rooms on Tuesday evening, May 13th, at 8 o'clock, at which time the reports of the officers for the past year will be read, and nominations for officers and four Directors will be made.

The election of Officers and four Directors will take place on Tuesday, May 20th, at the Hall. The polls will be open from 3 o'clock p. m. to 9 o'clock p. m.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed as managers of the election:

A. P. STEWART. E. A. ANGIER,
W. T. McCLESKEY, PAT'K CALHOUN,
J. F. BURKE, AARON HAAS,
WALTER B. BROWN, JNO. M. HARWELL,
A. ROSENFELD, E. Y. CLARKE.

By order of the Board.
W. H. NUTTING, Secretary.
301 apr16 d1w wed sun

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Spring has been coerced back into the union of seasons.

—The joree is scratching for worms, but the blue-jay is strangely silent.

—Fred. Moreton's martins appear to have cancelled their engagement.

—The State university has one hundred and fifty students.

—Small grain crops are very promising in all sections of the state.

—The Tallulah red-bug yearneth for some of the spring citizens of Savannah.

—The college girls of Gainesville are publishing the Seminary Signal.

—A negro child was burned to death near Augusta recently.

—Mr. James Monahan, of Savannah, is dead.

—Cotton eight years old sold in Blakely recently.

—The bronze statue, with which the confederate monument at Savannah is to be ruined, has arrived in that city.

—A negro with his throat cut is one of the mysteries of Savannah. No one seems to know how he was wounded.

—The Gainesville Southron announces the death of little Willie Maud Brock, only daughter of the late Dr. Brock.

—The Savannah Recorder says Atlanta should have the Western railroad. This is precisely our opinion.

—The Macon girls say Bill Arp is the worst flirt on the stage, and this is putting it rather strong.

—An Augusta saloon-keeper, named Wood, was severely cut with a razor by a man named Call, last Monday afternoon.

—Mr. Charles W. Sparks, of the Eatonton Itemizer, is telling the story of "Tim Sawtell."

—The rural swains now goes about with sweet-shrubs tied up in the corners of their handkerchiefs.

—Forsyth has begun to fry chickens. This may seem premature, but it is not. They will be done enough to eat by the fourth of July.

—The Gainesville Southron says two colored men were run over by the cars very near the same place at Mount Airy last week. Both will probably die.

—Mr. M. Eisner, of Macon, committed suicide Monday morning while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity. In the evening, a Mr. J. T. Brockett was found dead in his bed at the Lanier house.

—It is useless for the legislature to attempt to impose a tax upon dogs with tincans tied to their tails. A dog thus equipped never pauses to remember in which county he votes.

—Bob. Trippe, the younger, is hunting all over Forsyth for the remains of Company Q—a secret political organization that flourished in those parts during the carpet-bag era. Even Jeems Wilkes, the private secretary of the company, has retired.

—The LaGrange Reporter says that Governor Colquitt is not a preacher, and the Forsyth Advertiser says he is a pretty good one. While we are hesitating between the opinions of these experts, let us not forget that the familiarity of the Georgia cur with the spring lamb tends to make the crop of wool backward.

—The Rome Courier says that Mrs. Wm. Moore, of that city, now 79 years old, has made 27 log cabin quilts, several of them composed of over 4,000 pieces. She has knit three counterpanes or bed-spreads on ordinary knitting needles with No. 40 yarn, and three pairs of ladies' silk hose. She is still doing work of this kind, and wishes to know if anybody can excel her.

—Mr. Eugene Speer has turned up in Milledgeville with a history of Washington tucked away in the lining of his duster. If this thing continues, Engenious will become known as the rival of Pratt, the great American traveler. But such is life. We are here to-day and in other portions of the republic to-morrow, and it is only to be hoped that the case of samples will hold out.

—The editor of the Milledgeville Union and Recorder wants to know if we will oblige him by stating the amount of Mr. Tuggle's fee for collecting an old claim of $72,000. Indeed we will. Take us all in all, we are the politest and most obliging set of men up here that ever gave back tone and stability to any commonwealth, and it gives us pleasure to be able to oblige our esteemed contemporary. If we remember correctly, ten thousand dollars is the amount Mr. Tuggle took in out of the inclemency of the weather.

—The Augusta Evening News says that in spite of the fact that a hen laid and hatched her chickens on the locomotive (not the tender) of the South Carolina railroad switching engine, known to at least a hundred gentlemen, which happened on the 1st of April (many taking it as an April fool trick), three other hens, in their "notions," took up the same place under the seat of the engineer, and close to the boiler, to lay their eggs, and one of them is now sitting on eleven eggs. Skeptics can see for themselves, and natural philosophers can solve the problem—but fact is fact.

—The Forsyth Advertiser says the small grain crop of that section is exceedingly promising. A prominent planter says he never knew conditions more favorable for wheat and the growing crop looks fine. The prospect for a good yield of oats is also very good. The cold weather of the winter thinned the growing oats a great deal, but in spite of that the crop will be more than an average one if no accident happens. The acreage of wheat and oats is large and this county will be abundantly supplied. The wheat crop of the county will be sufficient, doubtless, to furnish a supply of bread for the entire people of the county, while the oat crop will save the farmers many a bushel of corn.

—Quitman Reporter: During the conference a waggish fellow was among the guests at a certain house in town, when at dinner the word was given by the gentleman of the house, "Now, gentlemen, you must all help yourselves." Wag at once laid siege to a large pudding that was near by, and was going into it right lively when a neighbor at his elbow, who also had a great deal of respect for puddings, whispered into his ear that he was devouring the dessert. Wag wittingly replied in a low whisper, "I don't care, I would eat it if it was a wilderness."

—Macon Telegraph: Night before last a fire broke out in the kitchen of the residence of Mr. Herrman in Wadley, on the Central railroad, which rapidly extended to his residence, and thence to his store. Efforts at checking its progress proved unavailing, and successively the establishments of J. R. Murphy, McLoud, J. F. Toole's store and dwelling, and the Cottage hotel were totally consumed. The losses are estimated at twelve thousand dollars and are almost covered by insurance. Every store in the place has been burned except Messrs. Murphy, Beddingfield & Co.'s and a small drug store.

—Forsyth Advertiser: We learn, just as we go to press, of an unfortunate difficulty in Culloden, in this county, which terminated seriously. We have not obtained full particulars, and only know that Mr. James E. Gooch had some misunderstanding with his father-in-law, Mr. William Castlin, about some land. Mr. Gooch probably wanted some exchange of land made, and his father-in-law could not or would not oblige him. This happened on Friday. On Saturday Mr. Gooch obtained a pistol, and borrowed the horse of Mr. Winfield, went out to the home of Mr. Castlin, near Culloden. He halted, at the front gate and called Mr. Castlin out, and as he was coming down the walk toward the gate he fired six shots at him, one taking effect in the neck and another in the bowels. He then mounted his horse, rode through Culloden, and told parties whom he saw to send a doctor out to Mr. Castlin, as he was bad off and needed a physician. He disappeared, and had not been seen up to the time our informant left Culloden. Mr. Rutherford and Mr. Goodin went in pursuit of him. About four years ago Mr. Gooch married Mr. Castlin's daughter without her parent's consent. Mr. Castlin is dangerously hurt and his condition is critical.

H. FRANKLIN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
— DEALER IN —
STOVES, GRATES, RANGES
HEATERS, HOLLOW-WARE,
Pumps, Rams, Bath-Tubs, Water-Closets,
CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES,
House-furnishing Goods
— AND —
METAL ROOFING,
Corner Broad & Hunter Streets
ATLANTA, GA.
29mar16 d3m

LIVER REMEDIES.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine Dr. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
Atlanta, April 29, 1879.

EXCHANGE—Buying at par | Selling ¼ prem.

BONDS—

Georgia 6s	106@108	Atlanta City 8s	106@108
Georgia 7s	110@112	Atlanta 10s	111@112
Georgia 7s gold	110@112	Augusta City 7s	98@100
Georgia 8s	110@112	Savannah City	76@ 77
So. Car. valid 6s	78@ 80	Macon City	45@ 56
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge.	109@111	Ga. R. R. 7s	105@107
		Ga. R. R. 6s	100@102
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga.		A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112
		Central R. R. 7s	109@111
& Cent. R. R.	109@111	So. West R. R. 7s	103@105
Mor't & W P R R. 1st mortgage	101@103	M. & W. R. R. 7s	103@105
		W. & A. R. R. Lessees, 10 per cent income bonds	105@108
Atlanta Water	98@100		
Atlanta City 7s	98@100		

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	85@ 87	South Wes R. R.	105@105
Central R. R.	75@ 77	Atlanta Sir't RR	94@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	108@110		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Noon.—Stocks firm; Money 3@4. Exchange—long $4.86; short $4.87½. Governments dull. State Bonds firm.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Evening.—Money 3@4. Exchange quiet and steady. Governments firm; new fives 104¾. State Bonds dull.

Stocks closed active but irregular.

N. Y. Central	117¾	Chicago & N. W.	59¾
Erie	26¾	Preferred	90¾
Lake Shore	71¾	Rock Island	130¾
Illinois Central	86	Western Union	105¾
Pittsburg	97½		

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin $120,206,351 Currency $38,811,894

COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, April 29, 1879.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton quiet; middlings 11c; low middlings 10¾c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[The Liverpool noon quotations were mislaid.]

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—5:00 p. m.—Futures closed strong; uplands, low middling clause, April delivery 6 7-16; April and May delivery 6 15-32; May and June delivery 6 7-16; July and August delivery 6 17 32; September and October delivery 6¾.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Noon—Cotton dull; sales 258 bales; middling uplands 11⅝; middling Orleans 11¾; futures firm.

April		June	11 97
May	11.80	July	12.14

NEW YORK, April 29—Evening.—Cotton quiet; sales 3 8 bales; middling uplands 11⅝; middling Orleans 11¾; exports to Great Britain 2,299 bales; to France 3,765; to continent 3,754; but receipts to-day 89; gross 4,353; futures closed barely steady; sales 92,000.

May	11.74@11.75	September	11.91
June	11.92@11.93	October	11.34@11.35
July	12.08@12.09	November	10.95@11.96
August	12.23	December	10.90@10.92

Consolidated net receipts 3,270

GALVESTON, April 29.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 19 bales; gross —; sales 620; stock 15,877.

NORFOLK, April 29.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾; net receipts 834 bales; gross —; stock 9,661; sales 163; exports coastwise 491.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts none; gross 7 bales; sales 140; stock 5,847; exports to Great Britain 483; coastwise 25.

BOSTON, April 29.—Cotton steady; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 596 bales; gross 1,479; sales none; stock 4,825; exports to Great Britain 1,816.

WILMINGTON, April 29.—Cotton firm; middlings 11; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 51 bales; gross —; sales 120; stock 1,368.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 81 bales; gross 498; sales 1,031; to spinners 614; stock 10,462.

SAVANNAH, April 29.—Cotton firm; asking higher; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 503 bales; gross 513; sales none; stock 14,745; exports to continent 1,154.

NEW ORLEANS, April 29—Cotton strong; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 854 bales; gross 1,017; sales 2,000; stock 110,589; exports to France 3,765; to continent 2,609.

MOBILE, April 29.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 102 bales; gross —; sales 300; stock 7,897; exports coastwise 263.

MEMPHIS, April 29.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¼; net receipts 216 bales; gross —; sales 200; stock 32,051.

AUGUSTA, April 29.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¼; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 462 bales; sales —; shipments 163.

CHARLESTON, April 29.—Cotton steady; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 1,510 bales; gross —; sales 100; stock 9,178.

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—11¾@12c.
BUTTER—Choice 20@25; common to fair 10@12½; dull.
POULTRY—Live Chickens, hens 20@22; mixed 18.
BEESWAX—23a23½.
FEATHERS—new choice mixed 45@50.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, peeled, 2c; unpeeled 1¾ ₱ lb.

Grocery Market.

WHEAT—$1 00@$1 25.
WHEAT BRAN—$1.00; scarce.
OATS—45@48.
HAY—$1 00; Clover 90.
CORN—62½@65; firm.
MEAL—63@65.
GRITS—$4 25.
PEAS—mixed 60@65; clay 75@80.
POTATOES—Sweet 90c per bushel; Irish $3.50@$4.50; good demand.
ONIONS—$3 ₱ bbl.
CABBAGE—Northern, none; Mobile $6.00@$6.50 per crate.
MOLASSES—25.
SYRUP—New Orleans 35@45.
COFFEE—Rio 12½a16½; old Government Java 26@29.
SUGAR—Standard A 9¼; white extra C 9; extra C 8⅞; yellow 7¾a8⅝. New Orleans 7¾@9¼.
FLOUR—Superfine $4 50; extra $5 00; family $5 75; extra family $6 00@6 75.
BACON—Clear sides 6½; sugar-cr'd hams 9a9½.
BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides 5¼; clear sides 6¼.
LARD—Tierces 8¼; buckets 9¾; refined 8.
CREAM CHEESE—10.

Vegetable Market—Retail Prices.

Potatoes—Sweet 50@75c. per peck; Irish new 20c quart; Beets 20@30c per bunch; Turnips 10@15c per bunch—2 for 25c; Asparagus 15c. per bunch; Radish 5c@10c. per bunch; Carrots 10c. per bunch; Onions 5c. per bunch; Lettuce Cabbage 10c. per head; Peas—green 5c. per quart; Beans 15@25c per quart; Cabbage 15c; choice 25; Cucumbers 15c, each—2 for 25c.

Live Stock Market.

Sheep 3@3½; common cattle 1½@2½; good cattle 2½@3; choice cattle 3½@4½; extra cattle none. North Georgia cattle 1¼@2½.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—Virginia $1 40; Liverpool $1 05.
LIME—$1 00a$1 25.
NAILS—$2 35.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole 20a25; white oak 30a35; Georgia upper 28a40; lining skins 4 00a$9 00 ₱ doz.
HIDES—10a11.
BAGGING—Jute 2 lbs 13; 1¾ lbs 12½.
IRON TIES—3-8 bundle 2 25; P. C. 1 65.
POWDER—Blasting 3 00a3 50; rifle 6 40.
SHOT—Drop 1 65; buck 1 90.

Tobacco.

Orders and prices somewhat irregular and will continue so until after the 1st of May, when the tax reduction takes effect. Trade is very light. Stock on hand at present is small. Very common and unreliable 4@5; fair common 11-inch 42a45; medium 48a50; extra medium 11 and 12-inch 50a60; fine 11 and 12-inch 60a75; extra fine and fancy styles 75a$1.00; Brown's extra or Log Cabin $1.00 Leatherwood $1.00; natural leaf $1.00; Calhoun $1.25; Cook's extra fine 85; fine cut in pails, 75a85.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

FRUITS—Lemons, Malaga $4.00@$4.50 ₱ box; Apples, northern $1@$1.40; Oranges, Florida $3.50@$4.00 ₱ 100; Messino $3.50@$4 box; Cocoanuts 5; Raisins $2 2@2 50; ½ box $1 50; ¼ box 75; Currants 7¾a8; Citron 20a25; Figs 10@14c; Almonds 20@22c; Pecans 7½; Brazils 7½@9c; Filberts 11½@13c; Walnuts 17½.

Dry Goods.

Ticking 6a20; stripes 8; osnaburgs 8¾a9½; cambrics 5a5½; prints 4½a5½; brown sheetings 7; brown shirtings 6; bleached sheetings 6a11; bleached shirtings 4a8; checks 8a11½; yarns 85.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, Etc.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Flour steady; southern a shade firmer; common to fair extra $4.25@$5.50, good to choice do. $5.60@$6.50. Wheat ½@¾c lower and dull with a very light export and moderate speculative business; ungraded winter red $1.06@$1.12. No. 1 do. $1.11¾@$1.13¾. Corn scarcely so firm; ungraded 42½@44½; No. 3 42a42½. Oats ¼@½c better; fairly active; No. 3 38½@42½. Coffee unchanged and dull. Sugar quiet and unchanged; refining dull and unchanged. Molasses in fair demand and easier. Rice unchanged; trade moderate. Rosin unchanged. Turpentine dull at 30@30½. Pork—buyers favor very light trade; old mess spot $9.05@$9.25; new quoted at $10.25; July $10.20. Middles dull and unsettled. Lard lower; prime steam 6.22½@6.30. Whisky nominal at $1.07½. Freights dull.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—Flour easier but not quotably lower. Wheat opened weak and lower, but closed firm at outside prices: No. 2 red fall cash $1.03¾@$1.04; May $1.03¾@$1.03⅝; June $1.03⅝@$1.03⅝; July 97¼@97⅝; No. 3 do. $1.01¼; No. 2 spring 85 asked. Corn dull and a shade lower, but advanced toward the close: No. 2 mixed cash 32½@33; May 32¾@33; June 33¼@33½; July 34¼@34⅝. Oats higher; No 2 cash 29½; May 29⅝@29⅞. Whisky steady at $1.02. Pork dull and lower; jobbing $9.70@$9.80. Lard dull; salable at 5.95. Bulk Meats dull and nominal. Bacon easier but dull; clear ribs 5.05@5.15 cash; 5.05 May.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Flour steady and in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand but lower; No. 2 Chicago spring cash 90@90¼; June 91½; No. 3 do. 77½. Corn in good demand but lower; cash and May 33⅝; June 35; July 36. Pork dull, weak and lower; cash and May $9.42½@9.45; June $9.45@$9.55; July $9.65. Lard heavy; cash and May 6.00; June 6.02½@6.05; July 6.07½@6.10. Bulk Meats dull, weak and lower; shoulders 3.55; short ribs 4.60; short clear 4.80. Whisky steady and unchanged. At the close wheat was dull and a shade lower; 90¾ asked for May; 91⅝ asked for June. Corn dull and ¼c lower. Oats stronger; 24½ asked for May; 25½ asked for June. Pork unsettled and lower; $9.35 bid for May; $9.45 for June; $9.55 July. Lard heavy and lower; 5.92½ May; 5.97½ bid for June; 6.05 for July.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat stronger; red and amber $1.02@$1.06. Corn in fair demand and firm. Oats steady. Pork inactive at $10.00. Lard dull; current make 6.00. Bulk Meats inactive; shoulders 3¾; clear ribs 4½; clear sides 4.70. Bacon quiet; shoulders 4½; clear ribs 5¾@5¾; clear sides 5¾@5¾. Whisky active and firm. Butter steady and unchanged; fancy creameries 18@20; choice western reserve 13@15; do. central Ohio 12. Sugar quiet and unchanged; hards 8¾@9¼; firm. Hams 8¾@8¾; New Orleans 6@7. Hogs active and firm; packing $3.40@$3.65.

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, ETC

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WHITEHALL STREET,
WHITEHALL STREET,
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WHITEHALL STREET,
WHITEHALL STREET,
WHITEHALL STREET.

THE GENUINE BARGAIN STORE OF ATLANTA,
THE GENUINE BARGAIN STORE OF ATLANTA.
THE GENUINE BARGAIN STORE OF ATLANTA.
THE GENUINE BARGAIN STORE OF ATLANTA.

READ AND DIGEST, EXAMINE OUR PRICES AND BE CONVINCED
READ AND DIGEST, EXAMINE OUR PRICES AND BE CONVINCED
READ AND DIGEST. OUR PRICES AND BE CONVINCED

THAT CHEAP GOODS ARE AT YOUR COMMAND.
THAT CHEAP GOODS ARE AT YOUR COMMAND.
THAT CHEAP GOODS ARE AT YOUR COMMAND.

OBSERVE

BARGAINS IN STRAW GOODS.

CASCADE 25c. HAT 25c. CASCADE

SAILOR HATS FROM 25 CENTS UP.

Just received, a fresh consignment of those beautiful

IMPORTED AZORIAN FAYAL HATS,

which we will continue to sell at $5 cents, the same sold elsewhere at $1 25.

137 cases of Ladies', Misses, and Children's Leghorn in new shapes, in French and American Chips, English Milan Straw, Tuscan, Pedal and Canton Manilla—in short, every style of straw and shape manufactured. Our competitors in this line cannot approach us—all our hats being manufactured by and expressly for us.

FLOWERS.

Our trade in Flowers having become so extensive, we have been compelled to open a Factory at 21 WINTER STREET, NEW YORK, where we manufacture all our Flowers. We are thus enabled to offer them at least 50 per cent. lower than any other house; in addition to which, we have imported through our branch house in Paris, No. 9 Rue Bergere, ONE THOUSAND CARTONS OF REAL FRENCH FLOWERS, in the choicest and most exquisite designs shown this season, and at bottom prices.

RIBBONS.

20 cartons No. 5 Gros Grain all Silk Ribbon, 5c per yd. 200 cartons No. 7 Gros Grain all Silk Ribbon, 7c per yd.
200 cartons No. 9 Gros Grain all Silk Ribbon, 10c per yd. 200 cartons No. 12 Gros Grain all Silk Ribbon, 12c per yd.
An immense stock of fancy Two-Tone Satin, Gros Grain, Watered and Sash Ribbons at unusual bargains.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

TRIMMED HATS! TRIMMED HATS!

In endless variety, of choicest designs and most exquisite shapes. Our stock is so varied that all can be suited from the lowest and highest. We are selling

Ladies Trimmed Dress Hats as low as 75c.
500 Trimmed Hats at $1, worth $1.75.
500 Trimmed Hats at $1.25, worth $2.
500 Trimmed Hats at $1.50, worth $2.25.
500 Trimmed Hats at $1.75, worth $2.50.

And so on to the finest Hat imported.

EMBROIDERIES. Bargains!

We have received this spring over 5,000 pieces White and Colored Hamburg Edgings and Insertings at the lowest figures that have ever been seen. They have been bought at the recent large auction sales, and are positive bargains. Come and convince yourself.

1,500 yards Embroidery at 1¼ cts. per yard.
1,500 " " 2½ " "
1,500 " " 4½ " "
and at 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12½, 15, 18 and 20c. upwards.

HOSIERY. Bargains! Bargains!!

500 doz. Colored Child's Hose, all sizes, good quality, at 5c. per pair—a bargain at 10c. Come at once before they are all gone. 500 doz. extra large size child's Hose, superior quality, 10c. per pair—6 pair for 50c. 500 doz. Ladies Solid Colors, Light-Blue, Pink, Cardinal, Seal-Brown, 6 pair for 50c. 500 doz. extra long Ladies Striped Hose at 12½ cts. per pair. A superb assortment of Ladies' and Misses' White and Fancy balbriggan Silk Clocked Hose at large reductions from usual rates. For lack of space we are unable to quote our great bargains in Kid Gloves, Lisle Thread Gloves, Corsets, Fans and Fan Cords, Handkerchiefs, Lace Novelties, Swiss and Silk Ties, Ornaments, Veiling, Crapes, Feathers, Combs, Linen Goods, Collars and Cuffs, Lace Curtains, Napkins and Table Linen, Towels and Toweling, Purses, Infants' Lace Caps, Laces of all kinds.

PICTURE FRAMES. We take pleasure in announcing that we have opened a new department for Picture Frames where we will at all times keep a large stock at the lowest possible prices. We quote: Black Walnut, Rustic Style, Picture Frames, with glass and back at 12½, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 and 40c., according to size. Black Walnut Rustic Mottoframes, 30c.

SHOES.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Will commence to receive on Monday morning and during the week one of the largest stocks of Ladies' and Children's Shoes ever shown in this city. They were purchased recently of the entire stock of a prominent Boston merchant, and will comprise everything desirable in the way of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, Slippers, Button and Side-Laced Boots, Cloth and Kid Gaiters, etc. They will be sold at fabulously low prices.

MEN'S HATS.

SPECIAL NOTICE. At the recent large Auction Sales of the Bankrupt Stock of "Knox" the tensive purchases of men's fine Straw Hats, composing over 250 cases of Fine Mackinair and Panama Hats, which will be sold at 25 cent. of their real value.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Bargains in Men's White Dress Shirts, Bargains in Underwear, Bargains in Linen Collars and Cuffs, Bargains in Hosiery. Mens' Colored Half Hose 6c. per pair. Suspenders, Ties, Jewelry.

A Large and Extensive Stock of Men's Felt and Straw Hats, all Styles, Lowest Prices and Best Quality.

An examination is respectfully solicited.

REGENSTEIN & KUTZ,
72, 74, 76 and 78 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at ——; in New York at 11¾c; in Atlanta at 11c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, stationary or falling barometer, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, southeast to southwest winds.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, April 29, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.94	66	36	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	29.92	71	66	S. E.	Light	.00	Clear.
Cordiana	29.96	76	64	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.05	74	76	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.08	72	80	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West							
Mobile	30.03	68	70	N.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Montgom'ry	30.01	68	69	N. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.03	72	62	N. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Savannah	29.97	68	90	S. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.

9100 per cent, being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 mil per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., April 29, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	29.98	61	66	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
11:31	29.93	74	51	N. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
2 p. m.	29.90	76	34	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
4:06	29.87	77	21	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
9 p. m.	29.93	69	31	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
0:31 "	29.94	66	36	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar..... 29.936 | Maximum ther..... .78
Mean daily ther..... 68.75 | Minimum ther. ..... .58
Mean daily humid. 43.66 | Total rainfall..... .00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Machines for Special Purposes,

In addition to the regular family machine, known as the Light-Running "Domestic," we manufacture machines for various special purposes.

Hand Machine,
For invalids or travelers. On the "Domestic" system, with modifications.

Large Machine,
For the manufacture of heavy clothing. On the "Domestic" system, enlarged and strengthened.

Leather Machine,
For shoe work, etc. On the "Domestic" system, with modified shuttle movement.

Grover & Baker, No. 24,
For all family purposes, and especially for embroidery. The well-known G. & B. family machine, making the elastic stitch.

Grover & Baker, No. 9,
For general purposes. A shuttle machine of great popularity.

Grover & Baker Hand Machine,
For travelers. Embodies the features of the No. 24.

The Bag Machine,
For grain or salt sacks. Makes the elastic G. & B. stitch, and will sew with a strong twine.

Grover & Baker Repairs.
We furnish parts for repairing the machines sold by the G. & B. Co.

GRIGG & CO., 43 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GA.
398 mar25,'79 dly

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-d1y

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Ridge's Food for Infants.
Cuticura—Weeks & Potter.
Gas Saver—Thomas Curtis.
Lectures for benefit of the High Schools.
Citations—R. C. Beavers.
Funeral notice of Miss Sallie A. Kinyon.
Picnic of the season—Young Men's Library.

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

The ladies of the Central Baptist church will give an Ice Cream and Strawberry Festival for the benefit of the church, at R. E. Lee hall, Castleberry hill, on Thursday evening, May 1st. The public cordially invited. apr30 d2t wed thur

C. I. BROWN & CO.,
PURE LAKE ICE.
(Rear Centennial Building)—ATLANTA.
Capacity of our vaults is 100 tons. We have exclusive control of Lake Ice for this market. It is the healthiest and best. It contains no impurities and does no unpleasant taste to water or other liquids. Ice always shipped in clean rice chaff. 093 apr30 d1w be meet and date

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 30, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Julia Thompson, a notorious character in the annals of Atlanta, died on Monday night. Her remains will be taken to Macon.

—In another column we publish the fact that the leading insurance agencies of Atlanta have agreed to close their respective offices at 5 o'clock in the afternoon during the summer months. Very little business in this line is done after that hour during the heated summer, and the move is probably in the right direction, as by this means the numerous employees of these offices have an hour or two for themselves every afternoon. Business houses in other lines might do well to follow suit in this particular.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Thos. F. Butler, of Augusta, was registered at the Markham yesterday.

—Mr. H. A. Cofield, of the Pond extract company, of New York, is at the Kimball.

—General Gordon arrived in the city last night from Washington. He is a witness in the Cox case.

—Governor Garcelon, of Maine, will be here in a day or two to attend the American medical association.

—Mrs. C. L. Bacon, Mrs. S. L. Beeson and Miss Annie Beeson, of Niles, Mich., are at the Markham.

—Mr. C. G. Meriwether, of Mobile, the superintendent of the southern division of the Western Union telegraph company, is stopping at the Markham.

The Press Invited to Canton.

CANTON, GA., April 26, 1879. EDITORS CONSTITUTION: The citizens of Canton held a meeting yesterday and unanimously adopted resolutions inviting the press association to visit them on the occasion of their approaching annual convention at Cartersville and tendering them the hospitalities of the village. The authorities of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad were present, and cordially tendered a train for the trip from Marietta and back, to suit the convenience of the editors. In accordance with these resolutions, the invitation is warmly extended to my brethren of the press and their families, with the assurance of a generous welcome and hospitable entertainment. A dinner will be prepared for them, and homes assigned as long as they may be inclined to remain with us. Earnestly hoping that the convention will make it convenient to accept this opportunity to pass over our new "narrow gauge" to visit new scenes; to survey a new and interesting section, and to partake of our warm-hearted mountain hospitality, I have the honor to subscribe myself, very respectfully,

CAREY W. STYLES,
Chairman committee of invitations.

DECATUR DOTS.

The near approach of the memorial anniversary suggests the mention of one of the sweetest incidents we have ever known in connection with the emotions of the day. Decatur cemetery is ornamented with one solitary grave of an unknown soldier killed in the battles around Atlanta. No one knows his name or his home or those who loved him while alive, and the grave of Decatur's solitary buried treasure of the lost cause, stands isolated and alone—but not neglected. Year after year one noble woman whose heart has never grown cold to the memories of '63, has gone silent and alone, and with loving tenderness decked this unknown grave with the freshest fairest flowers of the early spring.

No sweeter, sincerer tribute was ever paid to the confederate dead. It is a whole memorial service in itself, and I sincerely think that the great speech of the Virginian on Saturday will contain aught more eloquent, nothing more sincere than the loving spirit which animates Mrs. Cora Hampton to lay this unfailing tribute of the south's remembrance on the lonely grave of its nameless warrior.

JOHN TEMPLE.

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED APRIL 29, 1879

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief Justice; Hons. Logan E. Bleckley and James Jackson, Judges. Reported by Jackson & Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporters.

Schmidt vs. Waunbacker & Weil. Complaint, from McIntosh.

WARNER, C. J.

The plaintiffs sued the defendant on an open account for $1,036 42, and on the trial of the case, the jury, under the charge of the court, found a verdict for the plaintiffs for the sum of $635 42. A motion was made for a new trial on the several grounds therein stated, which was overruled, and the defendant excepted. As to the necessity of declaring upon and proving the alleged special contract insisted on by defendant.—See Johnson vs. Quinn, administrator, 524 Ga. rep., 485. There was no error in allowing the plaintiffs to testify as to the articles sold and delivered to the defendant or his agent from their original books of entry, the same being in their own handwriting.—6th Ga. rep., 365; 60th Ga. rep., 347. There was no objection to the introduction of the written contract in evidence under the pleadings in the case. The main question on the trial was whether the goods were furnished by the plaintiffs to Wyly, the defendant's agent, under a special contract, or whether the same were furnished under a general authority from the defendant, to enable Wyly to perform his timber contract. Upon this point in the case the evidence was conflicting, but there is sufficient evidence in the record to support the verdict, and although the charge of the court was not as clear and satisfactory as it might have been, still, in view of the facts of the case as disclosed in the record, there was no material error in the charge to authorize the grant of a new trial, especially as this is the second verdict for the plaintiff, one new trial in the case having been heretofore granted, and the jury having reduced the plaintiff's account $110.00, thereby disallowing such items as were not satisfactorily proved, it is to be presumed, and such as ought not to have been properly allowed under the evidence. There was no error in overruling the defendant's motion for a new trial. Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

W. R. Gignilliat; R. E. Lester, for plaintiff in error.

Hartridge & Chisholm; W. A. Way; P. W. Meldrim, for defendants.

Hawley vs. Screven et. al., Receivers. Complaint, from City Court of Savannah.

WARNER, C. J.

The plaintiff brought his action against the defendants as receivers of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad company to recover the value of a trunk and its contents alleged to have been lost by the defendants negligence as common carriers between the city of Savannah, Georgia, and the city of Jacksonville, Florida. On the trial of the case, the jury under the charge of the court, found a verdict for the plaintiff. A motion was made for a new trial on the grounds therein stated, which was granted by the court, and the plaintiff excepted. It appears from the evidence in the record that the plaintiff, on the 6th of November, 1877, purchased a through ticket of defendant's agent at Savannah for a passage by railroad from the latter place to Jacksonville, Florida, and that he paid full fare for the same, that he took passage on its cars with his trunk at Savannah for Jacksonville, the place of destination, the defendant's agent having delivered to him the customary through ticket for himself, and a brass check for his trunk marked "Atlantic and Gulf railroad, 908." On his arrival at Jacksonville he presented his check and demanded his trunk, which defendant's agents failed to produce, and have continued to do so. The defendant proved at the trial that the route from Savannah to Jacksonville is over three different roads—the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile railroad, and the Florida Central railroad. The Atlantic and Gulf railroad has its terminus at Live Oak in that direction. The train of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad went to Live Oak, where its engine was detached and the rest of the train went on, drawn by the engine of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile railroad, and the conductor of the latter road receipted the conductor of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for 13 pieces of baggage at Live Oak as being in good order, checked as follows, etc., including 908, the number of the plaintiff's check. The defendant sought to protect itself from liability for the loss of the plaintiff's trunk as a passenger on its road under two decisions made by a majority of this court in Baugh vs. McDaniel & Strong, 424 Geo. Rep., 641; the E. T. & G. railroad company vs. Montgomery, 44th Geo. Rep., 278, giving a construction to the 2081th section of the code as to the liability of a railroad company in this state for the loss of goods beyond the terminus of its own road, and the only question made in the case now before us is one of law. If the defendant was liable under the law for the loss of the plaintiff's trunk when applied to the facts contained in the record, then the verdict was right, and the court erred in granting a new trial. The two cases cited and relied on by the defendant, do not necessarily control the decision of the court in this case, which is a suit by a passenger for the loss of his baggage as such passenger, for which he held the defendant's check, which was evidence of a contract of some sort at least, and the jury have found under the evidence, that it was a contract on the part of the defendant to transport safely the the plaintiff's trunk, either by itself or competent agents, from Savannah to Jacksonville, the place of destination; and in our judgment that finding was in accordance with the law. There is no evidence going to show that the defendant offered to deliver to the plaintiff his trunk at Live Oak and demanded its check therefor at that place which goes to show what was the construction put upon the contract by both parties as evidenced by the check delivered by the defendants agent to the plaintiff. In view of the facts disclosed in the record, and of the law applicable threats, the court erred in granting a new trial.

Let the judgment of the court below be reversed.

R. R. Richards, for plaintiff in error.

Jackson, Lawton & Bassinger, for defendant's.

Sutton vs. Akin. Ejectment from McIntosh.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. A conveyance in trust for a woman, married or single, of full age and sound mind, with no remainder to protest, and nothing for the trustee to do, operates to pass the legal title immediately into the beneficiary, the conveyance being made since the passage of the act of 1866 which secures to women all their property as separate estate. The trust is executed. Code 2,314.

2. Where the wife's land is conveyed by her and her husband to pay his debt, or to secure its payment, or to induce its payment, she receiving no consideration, the title does not pass. Her deed, as between her and all persons affected with notice, is void.

3. Notice that a married woman who has conveyed is still the owner, without more, is enough to put a stranger on inquiry into the facts.

Judgment affirmed.

Jackson, Lawton & Basinger, for plaintiff in error.

R. E. Lester, for defendant.

Hull vs. Sullivan. Equity, from Chatham.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. Where a person having property for sale, such as land and a steam saw-mill, agreed upon the price with one wishing to buy, but who could not consummate the purchase on his own account because some of the security required belonged to his wife, and, therefore, the husband induced his wife to become the purchaser through him, and the contract was thus consummated, the conveyance of the property being made directly to the wife, and she giving her notes and mortgage for the purchase money, the mortgage embracing not only the property then conveyed to her, but also other property constituting her separate estate, she is bound as purchaser and mortgagor, if the seller and mortgagee committed no fraud upon her nor knew of any committed by the husband.

2. When a mortgage refers to a deed of conveyance between the same parties, and describes it as of even date with the mortgage, the mortgagor is chargeable with notice of the deed and its contents.

3. The husband has no right to use for his own benefit property which has been conveyed to his wife, and for which she has given her notes and mortgage; but it is her province to see that she gets the fruits of its use, and no duty in that regard is cast by law upon the seller.

4. Can husband or wife be heard to testify to private conversations between themselves to defeat a contract made by either of them with a third person? See 40 Ga. 150, 490; 49 Ib. 512.

5. On the facts in the record, and the law applicable thereto, the consideration for the mortgage moved to the wife, and not to the husband. The husband acquired no interest in the property for which the mortgage debt was created, nor did he become indebted to the seller therefor, either before the mortgage was executed or afterwards. The entire credit was given to the wife alone.

Judgment reversed.

John M. Guerard, for plaintiff in error.

P. W. Meldrim, for defendant.

John Lawton vs. S. W. Branch and W. G. Cooper. Motion to set aside judgment against garnishee, from city court of Savannah.

JACKSON, J.

Where, by the summons, the garnishee was required to answer what he was indebted to defendant in execution, or what property or effects he has in his hands belonging to him, or had at the time of the service of the summons, and also what he had become indebted to him, or what property or effects he had received or got possession of, belonging to him, between the time of service and filing his answer to the summons; and where, at the return of said garnishment, the garnishee made answer that he was not indebted, nor had any property or effects, either when served or when his answer was filed, but omitted to make any answer in respect to indebtedness incurred or effects received, between the time of service and the time of his answer; and where, at the next succeeding term, on the call of the case, on the plaintiff's motion, the answer was stricken as insufficient in law, and judgment was rendered against the garnishee for the amount of judgment and costs; and where at the term next subsequent to that at which said judgment was rendered against the garnishee he made a motion to set it aside on the ground of accident and mistake, in this, that he requested the clerk of the court to write his answer, requesting him to make full answer, including the intermediate time, and the clerk omitted that part of his answer, because he, the clerk, deemed it unnecessary, and the garnishee swore to and signed it as written without reading the same; and where, these facts being established by the depositions of the garnishee and the clerk, the court overruled the motion to set aside the judgment on the ground of accident and mistake, as set out above:

Held, that the court did not err in overruling said motion. 2 Kelley, 275.

Judgment affirmed.

Jackson, Lawton & Basinger, for plaintiff in error.

Geo. A. Mercer, for defendants.

Brown vs. Diggers et al. Equity, from Bulloch.

JACKSON, J.

1. Proof being made by complainants of the loss of the original homestead papers by depositions of the head of the family, and of the clerk of the superior court and ordinary, a certified copy from the clerk's office, was properly admitted.

2. The defendant having purchased with the approval of the ordinary and knowledge of the homestead title which he bought, will not be heard to attack the homestead papers for want of regularity in the petition or plat, or in regard to the surveyor who acted in laying off and returning the homestead.

3. The verdict on the subject of the bona fide character of the purchase being inconsistent with itself and uncertain in its meaning, no valid decree can be rendered thereon on the vital point in the case; the constitution of 1877, article IX., section VIII.—having ratified and confirmed all bona fide purchases of homesteads, where the forms of law were complied with.

Judgment reversed.

R. E. Lester; A. B. Smith, for plaintiff in error.

P. W. Meldrim, for defendant.

A BURGLAR'S HAUL.

Mrs. Moore's Residence Receives an Unwelcome Visit,

Saturday morning last, about one o'clock, the residence of Mrs. Augusta Moore, on Collins street, was entered by a negro burglar, and about seven hundred dollars' worth of coupons of the Blue Ridge railroad of South Carolina stolen, together with several articles of clothing from the sleeping apartments of Mr. D. P. Ellis, father of Mrs. Moore. Mrs. Moore, who happened to be up at that hour in the morning attending to the wants of one of the inmates of the house who was quite ill, saw the negro as he entered the hall of the house from the room of Mr. Ellis and take his departure by way of the back door. The negro ran as soon as he saw Mrs. Moore, and managed to effect his escape. She at once awoke Mr. Ellis and informed him of what she had seen. Mr. Ellis, upon taking an inventory, found out that a suit of clothes, a quantity of railroad coupons and some valuable papers, were missing. Mrs. Moore remarked that she had had a plain view of the negro as he faced her in the hall, which was but dimly lit up, and that the negro she had seen was Henry Smith, whom she noticed a few days before in the yard with one of the house servants. This information was imparted to the police, and about 12 o'clock Sunday night, Henry Smith was arrested at his home, near the old furniture factory. The coupons, papers and clothing were found in his possession. A preliminary trial was had yesterday before Justice Waters, and the defendant now languishes in jail, awaiting trial.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., April 29, 1879.

Atlanta Circuit..... 30

After delivering opinions, court resumed the regular order of business.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 23. Argument concluded.

HEEL OF EASTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 7 Cherokee. Citizens' Bank of Georgia et al. vs. Cook et al. Refusal of injunction, from Bartow. Julius L. Brown, for plaintiffs in error. A. Johnson, for defendants.

Pending argument of Mr. Brown, court adjourned to 10 a.m. to-morrow.

The Good Templars.

Monday evening there was a largely attended meeting of Georgia lodge of Good Templars. The quarterly election of officers resulted in the choice of the following excellent corps: W. C. T., Dr. G. G. Roy; W. V. T., Miss Wells; W. R. S., Alonzo Richardson; W. F. S., Mr. Ellrod; W. T., H. H. Reeves; W. M., Willis Wheeler; W. I. G., Miss Johnson; W. O. G. Mr. Weaver. The lodge is in fine working condition, and its influence will be felt in the cause of temperance.

American Bible Society.

This well known organization is performing a large amount of benevolent work in supplying poor families in the south and west with the Scriptures. Under the direction of Rev. J. L. Lyons, the society's agent in Georgia, several colporteurs have been employed the past winter in canvassing some of the more needy counties in various parts of the state, and with the following results:

Number of families visited, 10,149; number of families destitute of the Scriptures, 3,288; number of such families supplied, 2,408; number of individuals supplied in addition, 987; number of volumes distributed, 6,805; of which 5,591 were sold and 1,214 donated.

About two-thirds of those found without the Scriptures are colored families, all of whom evince a strong desire to obtain the Bible—those who could not read promising to have it read to them. The society certainly deserves the support of all good citizens.

Sale of the Goodnow Residence.

At the sale of the Goodnow residence on Peachtree street, which occurred a few days ago, Captain James English became the purchaser at $6,000. The residence is one of the most desirable in the city and presents quite an attractive appearance on Peachtree. Captain English will probably move into it at an early day and take up his residence there. The house is arranged with all of the modern improvements and is complete in every particular. Fine out-buildings are also on the premises, and in front of the residence is a handsome flower garden, in which plants and shrubs are planted out with great care and taste. Mr. Goodnow, it is rumored, will remove to Chattanooga, and make that city his future home.

Fair at Mobile.

We return thanks to Mr. C. C. Langdon, president, and Mr. W. E. Mickle, secretary, for tickets to the sixth annual fair of the agricultural, mechanical and horticultural association of Mobile, commencing Monday, May 5th, 1879.

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

WE NOW HAVE IN STORE AND OPEN FOR INSPECTION OUR

SECOND STOCK

OF SPRING DRESS GOODS.

Many new and desirable Foreign and Domestic Dress Goods. Styles that have not been in Atlanta before. They are selling rapidly because STYLES ARE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL.

CARPETS.

Our SECOND STOCK of Carpets is the largest ever opened at one time in Atlanta, and bought before the recent large advance and will be sold at FORMER PRICES.

Our BOOT and SHOE STOCK is unequaled in the State.

156 apr9 d1m top 3d 4th 5th col 4thp

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

BRICK AND MORTAR.

Another Vacant Corner to Disappear from Sight.

Some days since Captain Anthony Murphy sold to Mr. J. W. Rucker and Mr. Sam. M. Inman his fine lot located at the corner of Alabama and Broad streets. The price paid for it was fully satisfactory to Captain Murphy, and the purchasers are also feeling happy over the trade. Monday last a force of workmen broke the dirt and commenced the work of excavating for the basement and foundation of the building. The structure when completed will be one of the handsomest in the city and will present a most attractive appearance. It will be built of pressed brick, and will be three stories high, or one story higher than the building adjoining it. There will be two entrances to the building—one at the rear, going up from Alabama street, and the other from in front and opening on Broad street.

The first floor, as soon as it is completed, will be occupied by Mr. C. A. Capwell, the agent of the Estey organ company, who will make it his headquarters and have his salesroom there.

The second and third floors will be occupied by Mr. Inman as cotton offices, and will be arranged in the handsomest and most complete style, combined with convenience and comfort. The office, when completed, will be one of the best and most desirable in the south. The growing increase in the cotton trade of Atlanta has made it necessary for Mr. Inman to build for his own use a building of the right kind and one suitable to business. The work will be pushed rapidly forward from now on, and before many months we hope to see a fine building standing on this valuable lot which for years past has had a most unsightly appearance.

A PAUSE IN THE PROGRAMME.

Mr. Bob. Pause Notices Something Wrong About the Money Drawer.

Mr. Robert Pause, proprietor of a well-known saloon on Marietta street, has noticed for several mornings past that his money drawer had been opened during the night previous and the contents carried away. He could not account for the mysterious disappearance of his money, as there was but one key, and that was always in his possession. He would put a certain amount of change in his till before going home at night, and the next morning on going to his drawer he would find it empty. Monday he worked out a plan that he thought would result in the capture of the thief, and at once commenced to put it into effect.

Before closing up Monday night he put some more change into the drawer and procuring the services of Policeman Foute concealed that officer in his saloon in such a way that he could easily see all that happened in the saloon. After these arrangements had been perfected, Mr. Pause went home, leaving the management of the affair to Officer Foute. While Mr. Foute was quietly seated in his obscure hiding place he heard the back door unlock, and a man entered, locking the door behind him. The intruder at once advanced to the money drawer, and as he was engaged in opening it Mr. Foute sprang upon him and effected an arrest.

The burglar, upon being taken to the station-house, where he was locked up, gave his name as L. K. Martin, and said that he was from Augusta. When asked how long he had been in Atlanta, he remarked that he had been here about a week. Yesterday the prisoner was carried before Justice Tanner, when a preliminary trial took place. In default of bail he was committed to jail to await trial in the superior court.

THE VOWS OF LOVE,

Two Pure Young Hearts Made Fondly One,

Rome Courier.

On Thursday evening, the 24th inst., one of the largest and most recherche audiences we have ever seen in this city assembled at the Baptist church to hear the marriage vows of Mr. T. W. H. Harris, of Cartersville, and Miss Ethel Hillyer, of Rome.

The groom, a brilliant young lawyer of Bartow county, and one of the most prominent young men of north Georgia, is gengenous and proud in social and public circles. The bride, for the past year one of the reigning belles of the state, and a most brilliant star in Rome society, is a grand-daughter of Judge Junius Hillyer, formerly of Athens, and a daughter of Dr. E. Hillyer, of this city.

The attendants on the brilliant couple were: Mr. Watt Harris and Miss Mabel Hillyer, Mr. Marcus Field and Miss Carrie McDonald, Mr. R. H. Towers and Miss Hattie Brooks, Mr. Junius F. Hillyer and Miss Stella Morton, Mr. Thomas Baxter and Miss Loula Gwaltney, Mr. James Sptoull and Miss Allie Camp.

The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. H. H. Tucker, D.D., of Atlanta, who tied the nuptial nowes in the same graceful manner with which that distinguished gentleman and scholar has become so well identified. The altar of the church was handsomely decorated, and the music on the night was the finest we ever heard, the grand peals of the organ in the "Wedding March" filling many a heart with emotions sublime. The least we can possibly say of the beautiful ceremonies of the occasion is that they were imposing in the extreme.

After the marriage a large number of the friends of the newly wedded couple assembled at the residence of the bride's father on Howard street, where the remainder of the evening passed away in a manner almost too pleasant to admit of description. Suffice it to say, though, that the supper was sumptuous and elegant in its every minutest detail. It was presided over by the charming hostess and lady, Mrs. Hillyer, the handsome mother of the beautiful bride.

The bridal presents were handsome and costly and too numerous to publish. We noticed among them a splendid gift from ex-Governor Brown, of Atlanta, and also a costly present from Colonel Alfred Shorter. The tables on which the numerous presents were displayed presented a perfect mirror of beauty. The heart of many a true friend sends up an earnest epithalamium for the uninterrupted happiness of the wedded two—the noble groom—the lovely bride.

Funeral.

Sunday morning at 10 o'clock occurred the funeral services of Mrs. A. J. West, former wife of Mr. A. J. West, engineer on the W. & A. R. R., who resides at 24 Foundry street. It was attended by a large number of the friends of the deceased and her husband. The solemn services at the grave were conducted by Rev. W. J. Spears. The deceased leaves three children and a husband to mourn her death. She was a true Christian woman, whose death was a sorrow to all who knew her.

Courtesies to the Doctors.

ATLANTA, GA., April 24, 1879. Dr. J. P. Logan, Chairman Prudential Committee State Board of Health, Atlanta, Ga.: Dear Sir—I am directed by Governor Colquitt to write to you in regard to the special session of the national board of health to be held in this city on the 5th of May next, to which the secretary invites and urgently requests a representation of municipal and state boards. The objects of said session are certainly very important, and the fact of its being held in the capital of Georgia would seem to makes necessary an effort to have our state board of health represented.

It will be purely a matter of public spirit, uncompensated pecuniarily, on the part of the board, the governor will go no further than to call the attention of the members to the session, and say that he would be gratified to have the board officially represented on that occasion.

He desires me to request you to communicate with the president and other members of the board in reference to the matter. I remain very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. W. AVERY,
Secretary Executive Department.

A High-Toned Marriage.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—The most aristocratic colored wedding ever known in this country took place in Allen chapel to-night. The groom was George Jackson, a colored school teacher, and the bride, Miss Virginia Gordon, daughter of Robert Gordon, a wealthy colored coal-dealer. Mr. Gordon is worth several thousand dollars. The bride's presents from her father consisted of $60,000 in bonds and a handsome residence.

Mr. Schultz's Question.

OTTAWA, ONT., April 29.—A special dispatch from Washington to the St. Paul Pioneer having stated that it had been decided by the secretaries of war, state and interior that Sitting Bull is a British subject, Mr. Schultz, M. P. for Manitoba, has given notice that he will, on Wednesday, ask whether the government has any knowledge thereof.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company.

It is understood that at the late meeting of the Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, the committee which has had the subject of retrenchment in expenses under consideration for the past two months, made a report, in which important economies were recommended. The report is stated to have received the unanimous concurrence of the Board.

The principal features of the recommendations made by the committee related to a reduction in salaries, advertising, printing, law, medical and other expenses.

The purpose of the committee is represented to have been, after full consultation with the officers of the company, to so adjust the economies proposed as not to impair in any way the capacity of the institution to conduct its business in the most effective and successful manner. It is said that the chief officers of the company, including the President, expressed to the committee a desire that they should participate in any sacrifice that might be deemed advisable, in order to adjust the scale of expenditures to meet any prospective diminution of income from the reduced rate of premiums recently adopted, or from the depressed condition of the money market in causing the rate of interest on investments to recede below existing rates.

As this company has, for many years, computed its surplus upon a basis of an income of four per cent. from investments, it seems pretty well entrenched as against any further probable decline in the value of money, so that economies to be put in practice will result in an augmentation of dividends to the policy-holder, in excess of what they would otherwise have been.

Card of Thanks.

"Call in sweet music. I have heard soft airs
Can charm our senses and expel our cares."

Had Orpheus been present at Odd Fellows hall on last Saturday night he would have dropped his lyre in utter amazement at the concord of sweet sounds, which emanated from "the Shoninger Grand Upright Piano," under the delicate and exquisite touch of Mrs. Belle Bryce, and in conjunction with her own sweet voice, and the dulcet strains of Miss Bella Mann, blending together making the most harmonious music. The Committee of Arrangements, as well as the whole brotherhood, take great pleasure in extending their heartfelt and sincere thanks to the above mentioned ladies for their kind and timely participation in their anniversary ceremonies, as well as to Mr. G. P. Guilford for the loan of his "Shoninger Grand," which formed such a distinctive and pleasant feature of the occasion.

The committee also desire to return thanks to those ladies who so kindly assisted us in the refreshment-room. Also, to P. H. Snook and McBride & Co., for favors.

A. L. KONTZ,
Sec'y Anniversary Committee, I. O. O. F.

Trinity Sunday-School Picnic.

In behalf of those members of Trinity Sunday-school who enjoyed the delightful excursion to New Holland yesterday, I desire to express our high appreciation of the admirable system adopted by Colonel W. J. Houston, of the Atlanta and Charlotte railroad for the picnic season. In the first place, this company has prepared special excursion cars, which are in every way suited to the purpose. When, in addition, their trains are managed by such men as Messrs. Phil. Simms, conductor, James Anthony, engineer, and L. B. Wright, baggage (basket) master, not to forget the courteous colored assistants, an excursion on the Air-Line is sure to be safe and enjoyable.

We are also indebted to Mr. E. W. Holland and his gentlemanly clerk, Mr. Robert Smith, the former having given us the use of his hotel, the latter doing all in his power to render our stay agreeable. This hotel will begin its summer season on the 15th of May.

W. A. HAYGOOD,
Superintendent Trinity Sunday-school.

Atlanta's United States Military.

It appears that in having the Fifth artillery Atlanta has one of the most popular divisions of the army. Charleston was quite loth to give up this command, and wherever they go they are well received. The New Orleans Times tells of another popular officer who is coming here, in the following words:

The war department has issued orders regarding two well-known officers recently stationed in New Orleans. Major W. H. Eckels, paymaster, is ordered to take station at Atlanta. Major Joseph A. Potte, quartermaster U. S. A., being over sixty-two years of age, he is, at his own request, and by direction of Mr. Hayes, retired from active service.

Off for Augusta.

R. E. Lee fire company, of this city, has accepted an invitation to attend the fire parade in Augusta on the 13th of May, and will enter the contest for the liberal prizes offered for steamers. The Augusta fire department is one of the largest and best in the south, and the 13th will be a big day in that city. The Atlanta company, which will represent the department of this city, is one of the best we have. Its members are already engaged in practising for the contest, where they will meet such strong competitors. Their new steamer has given satisfaction here, and they are confident that it will sustain them at Augusta.

Death of Mr. Prince.

At noon yesterday Mr. Charles P. Prince, of the firm of Prince & Emery, of this city, died at his residence on Pryor street after an illness of about two weeks. The deceased was well-known in Atlanta and for years past has been engaged in his regular calling as an extensive dealer in fish and vegetables. He came to Atlanta from Connecticut about two years ago and became so well pleased with the city that he concluded to settle here and make this his future home. Since that time he has been actively engaged in his regular business. His funeral will take place to-morrow. He leaves a wife and several children.

The Library Picnic.

Friday the annual picnic of the Young Men's library association will be given at New Holland. A special train will leave the city at 7 o'clock and return promptly at 9 o'clock in the evening. A large number of well known ladies will chaperon the party. All things are prepared for a royal time. Dancing, fishing, archery and other sports will be afforded. An elegant band of music and other attractions will be added. A select and pleasant party will attend. The round trip will cost only fifty cents.

County Fair.

We return thanks to Mr. J. M. Dexter, secretary, for a season ticket to the Glynn county agricultural society fair, which commenced at Brunswick, 21st of May.

The fair, regatta and ball, all promise quite a season of gayety and we trust to be represented on the occasion.

The Blessing of Strong Nerves

Is recoverable, not by the use of mineral sedatives, not by a recourse to effectual tonic treatment. Opiates and the like should only be used as auxiliaries, and then as sparingly as possible. Vigorous nerves are quiet ones, and the most direct way to render them so is to reinforce the vital energies. That sterling invigorant Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, will be found all sufficient for this purpose, since it entirely removes impediments to thorough digestion and assimilation of the food, so that the body is insured its due amount of nourishment, and consequently of stamina. Rheumatic tendencies and affections of the kidneys and bladder are also counteracted by the Bitters, which is besides a pleasant medicinal stimulant, infinitely purer than the raw excitants of commerce, which react injuriously upon the nervous system.

apr30 d3t wed fri sun&wkymay6

G. H. & A. W. Force sells gents' hand sewed shoes on their merits. No machine sewed sold for hand-made.

Domestic Economy.

The housekeeper or cook who studies economy in the kitchen, can do so in one direction by always using DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. It will be found a truly economical and valuable assistant in baking biscuits, rolls, bread, cake of all kinds, waffles, muffins, and most all articles prepared from flour; and why? Because, in using the Dooley Powder you save in eggs, in shortening, in patience, in everything; and when the baking is done, it is turned out light, palatable and wholesome, so that every morsel is eaten up and no waste.

Coughing in Church.

No place in the world equals London for the constant barking kept up in the churches. It is like a perpetual fusillade of small arms. Why don't they take Hall's Balsam and get rid of their coughs? It is the most wonderful remedy, and the proprietors warrant it in every instance. Let all coughers give them a trial.

70 apr30 d&wlw

Portrait of Colonel Alston.

In a visit to Mrs. Gregory's studio yesterday, we saw the portrait which she has just finished of Colonel Robert A. Alston, which certainly is not only a work of high art, but of real genius. The likeness is so perfect that the most cultivated or critical taste could not suggest a change that would add to its excellence. We doubt if it could be excelled by any American artist. It is what ought to be termed a living portrait. When you look on the noble brow and searching eyes, the soul of Alston may be said to animate the canvas. His high hopes, his cheerfulness, his zest for life, his decided high-wrought expectations, are all delineated to the life. No friend of Alston's could look upon the painting and not have recalled the noblest impulses of the man when living.

The portrait can be seen for a short time at the artist's studio, corner of Broad and Alabama streets, after which it will be presented to Mrs. Alston by her husband's friends.

Notice.

We, the undersigned Insurance Agents of Atlanta, Ga., respectfully give notice that we will close our offices from May 1, 1879, to September 1, 1879, at 5 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of giving some recreation to our employes.

ROMARE, PERDUE & EGLESTON,
HURT & LOW, Agents,
WALKER & BOYD AND WHITNER,
W. P. & W. F. PATTILLO,
J. GADSDEN KING,
CHAS. A. LAMAR,
M. C. BLANCHARD.

555 apr30 1t

A Card of Thanks.

The ladies of the Memorial association desire to return their most earnest and heartfelt thanks to the following participants in the memorial exercises:

To General Fitzhugh Lee, for the grand oration, the recollections of which will linger long in the memory of every true southern heart.

To Colonel J. C. Rutherford, of Macon for his elegant lecture on Paris, so kindly contributed to aid the memorial fund.

To General Hunt, for his courteous and liberal offer of the United States post band.

To the visiting and local military companies, are we especially indebted; also, the Knights Templar and Knights of Pythias.